

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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WITH A COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } FIVEPENCE

INVASION.

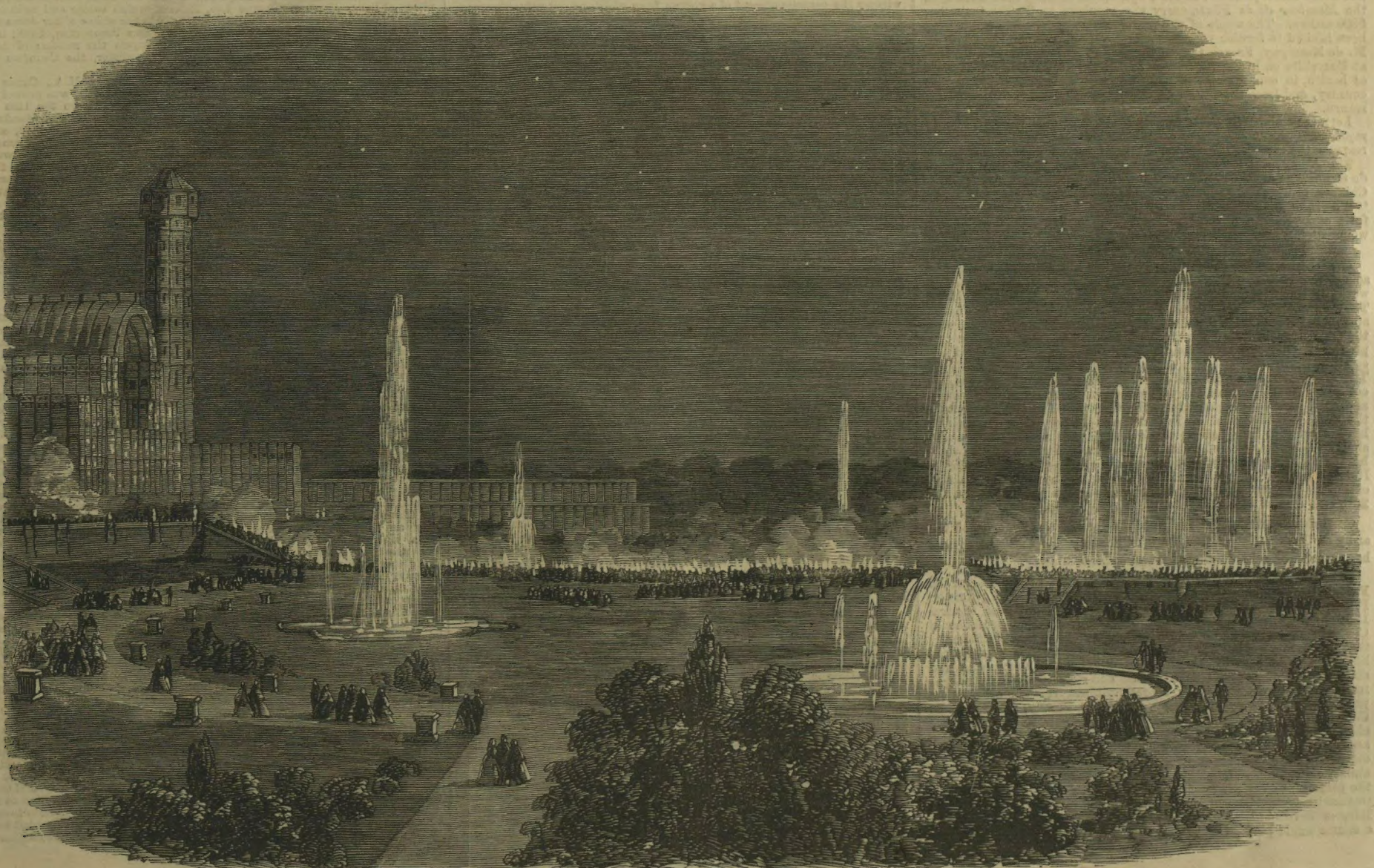
It is alleged in influential quarters that the *mot d'ordre* has gone forth from the Tuileries, to the police and the prefectures of every part of France, to fan the smouldering embers of popular rivalry and hatred of England until they burst into a blaze; to evoke the distasteful memories of Waterloo, and those quite as exasperating of Saint Helena; to awaken slumbering animosities, and reanimate the half-extinguished passions of near a thousand years of antagonism, until the public mind of France shall be roused into such a state of excitement as shall justify the Emperor in declaring war against and invading this country. The violence of the Parisian press, which would not dare to utter such furious diatribes against England as those in which it has habitually indulged for the last two or three months without the prompting or the permission of the central Power, is one of the alleged proofs of this design on the part of the Emperor, and of this unwholesome state of feeling among our neighbours; and the common talk of the barrack and the café, both in the capital and in the provinces, is another. We do not think much of the cogency of these or any other of the proofs brought forward. Unfortunately, with an aspiring military autocrat upon the throne, and an army of 500,000 men clamorous for work, for promotion, and for "glory," war is always possible with some neighbour or other, and there is no knowing when or how it may occur. But we think, whatever may be the *mot d'ordre* and whatever may be the popular feeling in France, that a war against this country, though possible, is exceedingly improbable. We are of this opinion for the following among many other reasons.

In the first place, the British people have outlived the period of panic. They are no longer alarmed at what the French Emperor may or may not intend to do. They can sleep in peace, and care not. They feel, and they know, that they are stronger than ever they were. They have a nobler and more powerful fleet than ever sailed or steamed upon the seas. The spirit of the whole country is excellent. We are one and undivided in our determination to provoke no war, but to resist to the death a war forced upon us unjustly and unnecessarily. Our people see that the state of Europe is highly combustible, and are prepared, or calmly preparing, for all contingencies. The volunteer movement spreads from day to day; and, in case of need, we should have as good an army and twice as good a fleet as any foe, however powerful, could bring against us. In addition to this, the national capacity for taxpaying is so great among our people and so small among those of France as to make it morally, if not mathematically, certain that we could support a war for thrice if not for ten times as long as they could. All these are circumstances that are as well known to the French Emperor as they are to ourselves.

In the second place, the French people have no ground of quarrel with us, and the French Emperor neither has, nor can invent, a reasonable pretext for a declaration of hostilities. And that he would put forward any unreasonable pretext for such a purpose we utterly disbelieve, because the gratuitous wickedness and arrant stupidity of such a policy would not only arouse the whole British nation against him, and transform every man and boy amongst us into a soldier or a sailor, but would outrage the moral sentiment of the civilised world, and make

every honest man in Christendom pray to Heaven for his discomfiture.

In the third place, the Emperor of the French has had too much experience of the weight of this moral sentiment throughout Europe to flatter himself with the idea that he can brave it with impunity. In the war just concluded against Austria, which was justified by pleas ten thousand times stronger and better than any that could be urged in support of a war against this country, he was compelled to succumb to a foe whom he had beaten in every battle, because this moral sentiment was outraged by his acts; because it was felt that he had no legal right to call Austria to order for her misgovernment of Lombardy and Venice, and her interference in Tuscany, Modena, and Parma; and because his very successes excited fears that he would endeavour to march from conquest to conquest, and claim the Rhine for the boundary of France. Germany assumed an attitude on that occasion which made him pause in apparently mid career, and leave unperformed the great programme of "Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic," which he had sketched in starting. That War and that Peace—and it is hard to say which of the two was the most unfortunate—aggravated every pre-existing cause of anxiety in Europe, and created many new evils and complications of which no one living can foresee the end. The Emperor Napoleon is too clearheaded a man not to know that in a war against England, especially in one without a pretext, except the promptings of ambition and revenge—if evil passions like these can be fairly considered pretexts—he would have that same Germany still more resolutely arrayed against him. France would in all probability have no allies in such a war, while



THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL AT THE CRISTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.—TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN THE GROUNDS.—SEE PAGE 483.

England would certainly have the support of Prussia and Austria, if not of Russia.

In the fourth place, the Emperor, if defeated in such a conflict—and even he must allow that defeat is possible—would lose far more than England. To England the loss of a great battle would be the loss of a great battle, and no more. But to Napoleon III. it would be the loss of his throne and the ruin of his dynasty.

In the fifth place, there are enemies of the Imperial system in every part of France whom it would be the especial duty of this country in such an emergency to employ against an invader. There are the Legitimists, the Orleanists, and the Republicans, every one of whom, at the least unfavourable turn in the Imperial fortunes, would convert passive into active hostility. Nay, the army itself—his great support—would melt away from him in any great reverse, as the first Napoleon's did after Waterloo, and once before. The French soldier may worship Success, but he has no reverence for Discomfiture until it gets to the rock of St. Helena, when he has a tear or the chorus of a song to bestow for sympathy, but nothing more tangible or more valuable to rescue the fallen hero.

In the sixth place, the commercial relations of England and France are so intimate, and are bound up so closely with the general welfare of the Continent, that a war between them, whether rightful or wrongful, would excite the opposition of all the trading and industrious classes of France; and, if long continued, would bring the gaunt fiend Hunger into the arena. What Hunger did in former times the Faubourg St. Antoine and the bloody annals of the first Revolution are more than sufficient to tell. Napoleon III. is too careful a student of history not to be fully aware of this danger.

But perhaps the best of all the reasons we have thus hastily enumerated, and of which the list might be greatly extended, is the first. Great Britain is ready, or can be ready quite as soon as the Emperor, and has a good cause, while he would have a bad one.

The French army can amuse itself if it likes by barrack bavardage—"all sound and fury, signifying nothing"—against perfidious Albion; but its master is no fool, and if he be compelled by the necessities of his position to humour it in idleness, by allowing it to talk, the symptom may be favourable, rather than unfavourable, to peace. At all events our house is in order, our powder is dry; our cause is good; our determination is invincible; and our trust is in God. And under such circumstances we are right to believe that neither France nor the Emperor will be so mad as to meddle with us.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Emile de Girardin's new pamphlet, entitled "Napoleon III. et l'Europe," which was to have appeared on Monday, was seized at the printer's. Apparently it was not allowed to go so far as the publisher's, but it is reported to be excessively hostile to England, and no less pugnacious.

The Senators Rouland, General Lelièvre, Saulay, the Archbishops of Bourges and Toulouse, the Bishops of Nancy and Limoges, took the oaths of allegiance to the Emperor, last Sunday, at Compiègne.

M. de Lesseps is gone to Constantinople, where, it is said, the French Minister has been instructed to act with the Russian, in order to overcome British influence. Orders have also, it seems, been sent to Egypt to protect the interests "of the Suez Canal Company," and if possible to set the works again in progress.

After a trial which has excited the most vivid interest amongst Parisian mothers and bonnes d'enfants, the girl Léonie Chéreau, who stole the child of Judge M. Hua from the Tuileries gardens, has been acquitted by the jury, on the ground of being subject to hysteria, and not accountable for her actions.

The Chinese expedition appears to be now fitting out in earnest; but while some journals, as the *Pays*, speak of 8000 men, others, as the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, carry the numbers to 20,000, including 5000 sailors. The whole of the regiments in garrison in Paris have been invited to furnish volunteers, and a good number have joined. M. de Montigny, French Consul-General in China, has just arrived at Marseilles on board the *Méandre*. He is in a very enfeebled state of health, in consequence of a disease which he contracted in that country, and from the effects of which his wife died at Malta on her return.

Letters received in Paris from Algeria announce that cholera is rapidly abating among the expeditionary corps, and also that in other respects the health of the troops is much improved.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday publishes the report of Admiral Rigault de Genouilly on the fight of the 7th of September with the Cochinchinese, in which the enemy suffered severe loss. The report says: "We have put the enemy to flight, and have destroyed their forts and artillery. Our loss amounts to ten killed and forty wounded."

ITALY.

The labours of the Conference of Zurich are concluded, and the acts which it was intended to accomplish were signed yesterday week by the Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, and Sardinia. They comprise three treaties. The first, concluded between France and Austria, stipulates for the cession of Lombardy to France, with the conditions attached thereto. By the second, France cedes this province, with the same conditions, to Sardinia. The third re-establishes the state of peace between France, Austria, and Sardinia. The *Moniteur* states that the different clauses of these treaties are conceived in the spirit of the preliminaries agreed on at Villafranca, and confirm the arrangements made therein. The Government of the Emperor and that of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty have agreed to bring about the assembling of a Congress, which shall have communicated to it the Treaties of Zurich, and to deliberate on the most proper measures of founding the pacification of Italy on solid and durable bases. The ratifications of the Treaties of Zurich will, it is said, be exchanged at that place between the 20th and 25th of this month by the second Plenipotentiaries.

Garibaldi has sent in his resignation as one of the Generals of the army of Central Italy. The King of Sardinia has accepted it, and has named him a Lieutenant-General in his own army.

In consequence of a very urgent representation received from the French Government, the King of Sardinia has refused to grant the Prince de Carignan permission to accept the Regency of Central Italy. On Sunday the deputies from the National Assemblies of Central Italy had an audience of the Prince de Carignan and formally tendered to him the Regency. The Prince, in a brief speech, expressed his regret that he was compelled to decline the honourable and distinguished office proffered to him. The reasons which he assigns for his refusal are "weighty representations, reasons of political propriety, and the approaching Congress." Finally, the Prince de Carignan recommended that the post which he is forced to refuse should be conferred upon Signor Buoncompagni. The deputies accepted Signor Buoncompagni, who is about to leave Turin to discharge the functions of Regent of Central Italy. The *Constitutionnel* of Thursday announces that the French Government, true to the principles of its policy, has recommended to the Cabinet of Turin to annul the expedition of the Regency which the Government of the King of Sardinia has delegated to Chevalier Buoncompagni, as such a course would prejudice the case when brought before, and encroach

upon the competency of, the Congress. The *Constitutionnel* also says:—"This advice must be considered as a proof of the solicitude of the Emperor for the Italian cause, which cause he made to triumph on the field of battle, and the final settlement of which awaits to-day but for the decision of Europe."

The Governor of Bologna has decreed the suppression of the tribunal of the Inquisition.

The Assembly of Modena having in its last sitting decreed that the domain of Castelvecchio, which is national property, should be presented as a gift to Dictator Farini, the latter immediately returned thanks, in a letter, in which, however, he respectfully declined accepting the donation. Thereupon President Malmusi and some deputies waited upon M. Farini, in order to persuade him to accept; but he replied, "Gentlemen, do not deprive me of the glory of dying poor."

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

A despatch from Madrid states that Marshal O'Donnell had returned to Cadiz, after having effected a survey of the coasts of Africa, and that the military operations would immediately begin, the transports having all arrived at Algeiras. A protest has been made by the Moorish Government, in the name of the Emperor, against the conduct of the Spanish Government in declaring war against Morocco.

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet last Saturday the affair of the constitution of Hesse Cassel was referred to a committee. Prussia, Thuringen, Oldenburg, and the Hanseatic Towns voted for the re-establishment of the constitution of 1831; the representatives of some other Governments voted in favour of the constitution of 1852; and others abstained altogether from voting.

The committee unanimously adopted the proposal concerning the reorganisation of the federal military constitution, and has sent its report to the special military committee.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial autograph letter has been addressed to the Minister of Finance, Baron von Bruck, expressing the desire of the Emperor to make good the deficit in the budget of the years 1860 and 1861. In order to carry out the desire of the Emperor, a committee will be appointed, whose work is to be terminated at the end of March, and the result submitted to the Council of the Empire.

The Marquis de Moustier, French Ambassador at Berlin, has been appointed Ambassador to the Imperial Court at Vienna.

TURKEY.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 5th inst. A reduction of the Civil List, amounting to 6,000,000 only, and a diminution of the salaries of the employés, have been decided upon. The Porte has addressed a memorandum to the Powers which have signed the Treaty of Paris. Kabul-Effendi has returned from Crete. It is said the difficulties there have been settled. Said Pacha has been appointed Governor-General of Widdin. All the Redifs have been dismissed and sent to their homes. The Apostolic Prefect, M. Planchet, of Syria, has been murdered by the Kurds. News from Smyrna to the 5th inst. states that Sir Henry Bulwer has arrived there en route for Salonica and Volo, to meet Prince Alfred.

UNITED STATES.

The President is busily engaged on his forthcoming message, and the San Juan difficulty still occupies the attention of the Executive at Washington.

Brown, the Harper's Ferry leader, has been convicted of treason and murder, and sentenced to be hanged on the 2nd of December. His fate is in the hands of Governor Wyse, who has power of commuting his sentence on the motion for a stay of sentence by the Court. Some of the ablest lawyers are of opinion that Virginia has no jurisdiction in the case, and it is possible that this question may be taken to the Supreme Court for settlement.

A terrible accident occurred on the Chicago and North-Western Railway on the 1st inst. Nine persons were killed, and a large number injured. Great excitement prevailed in Baltimore on the occasion of a reform meeting, the mob endeavouring to disperse it. A destructive fire has taken place at Auburn.

The Portuguese Cortes were opened on the 4th inst. by the King in person.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—The *Staatsanzeiger* says that the health of the King of Prussia has improved lately, and he is now able to make short excursions in a carriage.

Mr. Seward, late Governor of the State of New York, is now at Turin, and has been presented to the King.

THE NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.—The first day of the new year will witness the commencement of a system from which a most valuable accession to the defences of the country is anticipated. Already, besides the various measures adopted to ensure the ordinary supply, we have a reserve in the Coastguard, and a further support in the Naval Coast Volunteers; but, in addition to these forces, it was enacted in the last Session of Parliament that a body of 30,000 trained seamen might be conditionally retained in the service of the country, under the title of "The Royal Naval Volunteers." The proceedings required for the organisation of this powerful force have now been taken, and the 1st of January, 1860, is fixed upon for the day on which enrolment may commence. Full details of the scheme will be found in our advertising columns.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA has just received the magnificent donation of £500 from the Bishop of Oxford, with a promise of a subscription for five years of £20, both on condition that certain resolutions are carried out in their integrity. The mission has also received two other donations of £100 each, but scarcely one-seventh part of the sum required has been as yet subscribed. The Ven. Archdeacon Mackenzie has accepted the invitation addressed to him by the Bishop of Oxford to head the new mission to Central Africa.

SAVINGS AND PENNY BANKS.—A correspondent suggests a plan by which, in his opinion, the efficiency of these banks would be greatly increased. "Savings and penny banks (he writes) should be always open. How to manage this? Let a receiptable, somewhat similar to a letter-box, be used: let the depositor wrap up his money in a piece of paper or envelope, with his name and description, and sum contained therein, written thereon. At stated periods the box should be opened by competent persons, and the deposits therein placed to the account of the depositors."

PRUSSIA AND SARDINIA are engaged in extending the treaty of commerce concluded in 1851 between Sardinia and the Zollverein. The negotiations are said to turn upon reductions of great practical importance. Sardinia will facilitate the importation across her frontier of one of the staple productions of Prussia, alcohol, which in Italy is manufactured to a large extent for cordials. The Zollverein, in return, will facilitate the admission of silk, the staple produce of Sardinia, now augmented by Lombardy, in the manufacture of which the city of Crefeld, in Prussia, rivals Lyons and Macclesfield.

HAMBURG.—The elections of the burgesses of the city are concluded, the result being entirely in opposition to the Conservatives and the Corporation committees.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The Marseilles newspapers state that instructions from the French Government were received at Alexandria on the 27th of October to prevent any act that would interfere with the privileges of the Suez Canal Company. The works of the canal continue.

GREECE.—A letter from Athens says:—"A Council of Ministers, presided over by the King, has accepted the principle of paying 900,000*l.* annually, as proposed by the three Powers, for the interest of the loan. The Chambers are convoked by Royal proclamation for Nov. 10."

THE AURORA AUSTRALIS.—A letter from South Australia describes a splendid appearance of the "Aurora Australis" on the nights of the 29th of August and 2nd of September. "Fifty of the largest comets blazing away at once could hardly have presented a finer sight. The powerful electric excitement in the atmosphere had an extraordinary effect on the telegraph wires, agitating the instruments violently in some places, and quite interfering with the transmission of messages."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Advices from South Australia reach to September 17 from Adelaide. There had been almost a total suspension of commercial transactions of importance in consequence of the uncertainty felt as to the course which would be pursued by the mother country with respect to the Italian war. Pastoral and agricultural interests presented no change. The Government had advertised for tenders for the survey of a line of a grand trunk railway, so as to develop and open up the mineral and pastoral resources of the north of the colony. Two exploring parties had arranged to leave Adelaide to endeavour to cross in a north-westerly direction to the Gulf of Carpentaria; and it was thought probable, should either succeed, that eventually an overland telegraph will connect Southern Australia with India and China.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

THE following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning:—

VIENNA, Nov. 17.—A new journal, having a semi-official character, will be published here on the 1st of February next, under the name of *Donau Zeitung*. Its chief editors will be Dr. Ghehe and M. Warren. The statement that a deputation from the students of the University of Cracovie had arrived in Vienna to ask for liberal reforms is without any foundation.

PARIS, Thursday.—M. de Bourqueney, who is to be replaced at Vienna by the Marquis de Moustier as French Ambassador, will retire from public life. M. de Menneval also retires from diplomacy, and is going to enter a convent. M. Armand, Secretary to the French Plenipotentiary at Zurich, will leave for Zurich on Saturday next with the ratification of the treaty of peace. The exchange of the ratifications is definitely fixed for the 2nd instant. It is asserted that General Garibaldi is about to resign his military functions and retire to the Island of Sardinia. It is also stated that the departure of the Chevalier Buoncompagni for Central Italy is postponed. The *Patrie* of this evening says:—"It is stated that Cardinal Antonelli will represent his Holiness the Pope at the approaching congress. The *Pays* announces the death of the Colonel Montalembert who commanded a regiment of cavalry of the expeditionary corps of General Martimprey."

MARSEILLES, Nov. 17.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 9th inst. The Ministers Fuad Pacha and Riza Pacha remain definitely in office. All the Ministers have now acquiesced in the reform measures of the new Grand Vizier. The tax on fundholders is approved of by the European holders of stock, who hope that their property will by that means be recognised and respected by the Government. The proposed financial reorganisation and the contemplated loan have already tended to raise the price of Government securities and lowered the rate of exchange. A decree has been published in which the sumptuary life, the luxury, and the corruption of the women is censured, and wherein certain changes regarding their costume are ordered. It is asserted that Vely Pacha is to be appointed Ambassador at Paris. The sentences of death and penal servitude in the bagnes recorded against those concerned in the late conspiracy have been commuted into imprisonment in certain State fortresses.

VENICE, Nov. 16.—Fifty Venetians, belonging to Garibaldi's corps, have returned to this place.

TRIESTE, Nov. 17.—The Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Calcutta* brings advices from Constantinople to the 12th. Ministerial Committees have been appointed to take into consideration administrative reforms in the State. The camps of Sophia and Schumla have been broken up. The official *Gazette* declares that the Porte has by no means placed a definitive veto upon the carrying out of the Suez Canal. The screw gun-boat *Intrepid*, returning from Smyrna, having on board Sir Henry Bulwer, ran ashore near Mytilene.

CORFU, Nov. 12.—A committee has been appointed to draw up laws for an Academy of Sciences.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and four codicils of Vice-Admiral Sir David Dunn, K.C.B., late of Rocklands, Chudleigh, Devon, were proved in the London Court of Probate, on the 8th of November, by the Rev. Frederick Ensor, the deceased's brother-in-law, and John Henry Mackenzie, Esq., the joint executors. He has left many specific and pecuniary bequests. To Captain Dowell, R.N., he has left his chronometer, his speaking-trumpet, and such nautical books as he may wish to select. To Lieut.-Colonel Horace Montagu, R.E., he has left his Turkish sabre and a pair of pistols. His full dress uniform, his Admiral's uniform and hat, and other decorations, ribbons, orders, &c., he leaves to his said son-in-law, the Rev. F. Ensor, to dispose of as he thinks proper. There are pecuniary legacies to his executors and to his servants. In his second codicil, made in 1855, he directs his butler, Secker, who has served him long on sea and land, to take charge of his faithful dog "Tippo." He has bequeathed his mansion, furniture, and estate at Rocklands to his wife's sister, Mrs. Ensor, whom he has appointed residuary legatee.

The will and three codicils of Dowager Lady Blackett, relict of Sir William Blackett, Bart., of Matten Hall, Northumberland, who died at her town residence, Portman-square, on the 7th of August last, were proved in London, on the 12th of November, by Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., the son, one of the executors, power being reserved to John Charles Blackett, Esq., the son, and other executor. The personality was sworn under £100,000. Bequeaths the mansion in Portman-square to her eldest son, Sir Edward, and leaves him the gold and silver services and all the plate, excepting the two gold or silver gilt tureens, on one of which is inscribed the object of the gift, which is from the tenantry of the Matten Hall estates, which she directs to be held and descend as heirlooms with the possessor of those estates; and requests that her eldest son, Sir Edward, in consideration thereof, should present to his brother John Charles the silver service which he (Sir Edward) had received from his father. Bequeaths to her son John Charles the furniture at her residence at Thorpe Lee, Egham, which estate and mansion had been conveyed to him. Bequeaths £10,000 to the widow of her deceased son Henry C. Blackett; to her sister, Mrs. Frances Pemberton, £500; her grandson, Edward W. Blackett, £300; and leaves the residue of her property between her son John Charles, and daughter, the Countess de Roulles.

The will of the Venerable Archdeacon Richard Davies, M.A., Canon of St. David's, Archdeacon of Brecon, and Vicar of Brecknorch, was proved in the principal registry of the Court of Probate, London, on the 11th of November, by the Very Reverend Thomas Williams, M.A., Dean of Llandaff, the son-in-law and surviving executor. He had made his will in 1823, and since then, in 1842, executed another will, referring therein to the former, which made it necessary to prove both, as containing together his last will. His wife, who was appointed an executor, having predeceased him, the whole of the estate and effects is thereby bequeathed to his daughter, and to her husband, the Dean of Llandaff, and to their children. The testator by deed of gift had presented the advowson of the living of Brecon, or Brecknorch, to his second grandson, or to any other grandson that his daughter and her husband might appoint.

ERRATA.—In the abstract of General Cunliffe's will, given last week, the word "brother" was substituted for "butler." In the same paragraph it should have been "the personality in England (not India) was sworn under £60,000."

THE DEATH OF EARL DE GREY, K.G., Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Bedfordshire, Lieutenant Commandant of the Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry, and Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, took place on Monday, at his town residence, in St. James's-square. A memoir of his Lordship is in type, but its insertion is deferred, for want of space, until next week.

VICEREGAL VISIT TO CORK.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland marked his second visit to the capital of Munster, in the capacity of Viceroy, on Thursday week, by the performance of three ceremonies in one day. His Excellency in the first instance laid the foundation-stone of the new and magnificent bridge across the northern branch of the River Lee, to be called St. Patrick's-bridge, which is to replace the structure swept away on the occasion of the great flood in 1853, immediately after which ceremonial he conferred the honour of knighthood on the Mayor of Cork, now Sir John Arnott. Having performed this ceremonial, he proceeded to Dunkettle, about three miles outside the city, on the Glanmire-road, to open so much of the Cork and Youghal line of railway as had been completed. He afterwards turned the first turf of a line of railway to be constructed from Cork to Queenstown, on the northern side of the river. On his Excellency's arrival at Middleton, to which the Youghal line will be only opened for the present, he partook of a déjeuner. We shall give some Engravings in connection with these events in our next Number.—On Monday afternoon his Excellency attended at the Queen's College for the purpose of presiding at the distribution of prizes awarded at the June examinations. The large hall was crowded to excess, the ladies constituting the great majority of the audience. On the entrance of the Viceroy into the hall he was received with loud cheers and waving of caps by the students. In the evening his Excellency was entertained at a grand banquet in the Athenaeum, Sir John Arnott presiding. "The health of the Viceroy" was received with great applause, and his Excellency returned thanks at some length.

POLITENESS IN HAYTI.—Hayti has been aptly called the curly-headed France of the West; and, with respect to manners, the definition is as just as it is witty. Politeness pervades every class of society in Hayti; it is as prominent in the cabins of the mornes as in the parlours of the cities. Enter a retail store to purchase an orange or a bunch of fig bananas, and if you do not first salute the marchande, she will regard you as deficient in good manners. So, also, when you leave; if you do as they do in Hayti, you must bid her good day. Breachless boys call their comrades Monsieur, Country folks never meet without a courteous salutation. It is rude to ask any one a question in the street or on the road until you touch your hat and say "Bon jour, Monsieur." Ladies kiss when they meet, and so sometimes do the men—with men!

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The course of lectures which Mr. Ellis has been delivering on "Social Science as a Branch of School Instruction," at the South Kensington Museum, was concluded on Tuesday evening.

A conditional rule has been granted for a new trial in the celebrated case of "Swinfen v. Lord Chelmsford," on the question of what is the liability of an advocate.

A DENSE FOG spread over the metropolis and its suburbs the whole of Monday, the southern districts suffering the most severely. The steam-boats on the river ceased to run; and the traffic in all the thoroughfares was greatly impeded. Several serious accidents occurred by persons being run over.

THE GREAT SWYNFEN CASE.—In the Court of Exchequer yesterday week Mr. Kennedy made application for a new trial. The Lord Chief Baron said that on the trial he had laid it down that provided an advocate acted bona fide he was entitled to a verdict, in case of complaint, and on that point only there ought to be a rule. Rule granted accordingly.

CAXTON MEMORIAL.—The fund raised for the above object having been handed over by the treasurer, the Rev. Dr. Milman, to the Printers' Pension Society, that institution have agreed to appoint a "Caxton pensioner" when the interest arising from the fund amounts to £25. The Rev. J. M. Bellow has consented to deliver a lecture in furtherance of the same on Monday evening, the 12th of December next, at St. Martin's Hall, and it is hoped the profits arising therefrom will enable the society to erect a living monument to the memory of Caxton, in the person of a Caxton pensioner, at the next election.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' BALL.—The annual ball in aid of the funds jointly of the Licensed Victuallers' School, in Upper Kensington-lane, and the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, in the Old Kent-road, took place on Wednesday night, at the Guildhall. The ball was under the patronage of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Sheriffs of London. Dancing commenced about half-past eight o'clock, and was kept up with spirit until an early hour in the morning. A separate band was stationed in the council-chamber for the accommodation of an additional party. There were upwards of two thousand persons present. The arrangements of the committee of management gave entire satisfaction.

THE NEW INDIA LOAN.—On Tuesday the Lords Justices gave their decision on the question as to whether trust funds may be legally invested in the new India Loan. The Lord Chancellor maintained the opinion he had formerly expressed, that the loan was East India Stock within the meaning of the Trustees Act of last Session, and he laid it down that "any trustee who invested in that stock would not be guilty of a breach of trust." At the same time, however, he intimated that it was not the sort of investment a trustee ought to make at present, and more particularly so as it was Lord St. Leonard's intention next Session to move the repeal of the doubtful clause. A petition praying for investment in the new loan was therefore refused. In consequence of this decision quotations receded about one per cent.

THE SAUSAGE POISONINGS.—On Monday an inquest was held at Park-road, Kingsland, on the body of William Eaton, who died on Thursday week from having eaten some poisoned sausages. On Friday, the 5th of November, a pound and a half of beef sausages were bought at a shop in High-street, Kingsland. The deceased ate four of them, and his wife and four of the children ate the rest. In the night they were all taken violently ill, but all, with the exception of Mr. Eaton, have recovered. A surgeon had since made a post-mortem examination of the body, which was quite healthy, and there was nothing to account for death except exhaustion. The inquiry was adjourned. Between forty and fifty persons are now ill from having eaten the sausages bought at the same shop.

A DRINKING-FOUNTAIN AT REGENT-CIRCUS.—A new drinking-fountain, the gift of Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., erected at the Regent-circus, Oxford-street, was unveiled on Tuesday. The fountain is of the "standard" school, and is composed of a bold pedestal, or base, with fluted columns at each angle. This incloses four enriched bronze panels, two of which represent boys, and terminate in foliage, with imitation springs of water. The whole is surmounted with a handsome lamp, with a gilt phoenix at its apex. The ceremony of unveiling took place at eleven o'clock, in the presence of the donor, together with Mrs. Gurney, several of the representatives of the vestry of Marylebone, and a large assemblage. One of the vestrymen having presented Mrs. Gurney with a silver cup, that lady drank therefrom the first draught of water from the new fountain. Three hearty cheers followed.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 918 boys and 930 girls (in all 1848 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1592. The deaths registered in London, which were 1182 in the week that ended November 5, were 1051 in the week that ended last Saturday. In the ten years, 1849-58, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1063; but as the deaths now returned occurred in an increased population, they should be compared with the average raised in proportion to the increase—namely, with 1174. Last week was so far favourable to health that the deaths in it were less by 123 than the number which would have occurred if the average rate of mortality for the early part of November had prevailed.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—EXHIBITION OF 1862.—The first ordinary meeting of the 106th session of the Society of Arts was held on Wednesday night. The chair was occupied by Sir Thomas Phillips, F.R.S., chairman of the council, who delivered the opening address. After referring to the deaths of Mr. Andrew Ross, Mr. Brunel, Mr. R. Stephenson, and Mr. Jacob Bell, on whom he pronounced warm eulogiums, he announced that Sir W. Page Wood has been nominated to the office of Vice-President, in place of Mr. Stephenson. The council have decided to carry out their project of an Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, in 1862, without any reference to the state of the political atmosphere. The subscription list of the guarantee fund of £250,000 (which is confidently expected to be obtained without difficulty) will be opened immediately. The council will also apply to the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1861 to grant a convenient portion of the ground purchased at Kensington out of the surplus funds of the last exhibition for the next and future international exhibitions.

DR. SMETHURST.—A writ of habeas corpus was received yesterday week by the Governor of Horsemer-lane Gaol for the removal of Smethurst to the custody of the police, upon the charge of bigamy, he having married Miss Bankes while his wife was alive, and he was brought up at the Southwark Police Court on Saturday morning upon that charge. The case was fully made out, and Smethurst was committed for trial for other crimes. A free pardon under the great seal was received by Mr. Keene, the Governor of Horsemer-lane Gaol, on Tuesday, for Dr. Smethurst. When the announcement was made to him, he did not seem at all surprised, but treated it as a matter of course. Dr. Smethurst is now, therefore, merely in the position of a prisoner under commitment upon a charge of felony. He will remain in Horsemer-lane Prison until within a few days of the next session of the Central Criminal Court, when he will be removed to Newgate, and take his trial in due course for the offence of bigamy. The utmost punishment that can be awarded for this crime is penal servitude for four years.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held on Wednesday, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's, in connection with volunteer military service. It is proposed to form a national association for encouraging volunteer rifle corps, and the meeting was held to promote that object. Mr. Sidney Herbert sent a note in which he expressed it as his opinion that nothing would more contribute to the permanence of the volunteer movement, which the Government had so much at heart, than the formation of a national association of the kind proposed. Several noblemen and gentlemen addressed the assembly, and the association was duly formed under high aristocratic patronage. The Minister of War is its first president. There are to be three trustees, twelve vice-presidents, and a council of fifteen. Mr. George Russell acts for the present as honorary secretary. A large number of members have been enrolled. The condition of membership is to be an annual payment of one guinea, or a subscription of ten guineas, which will entitle the donor to a life membership. Competition will be held periodically in various parts of the country; and it was mentioned at the meeting that her Majesty and the Prince Consort, who warmly support the movement, will offer prizes on these occasions.

THE STRIKE.—ABANDONMENT OF THE NINE HOURS MOVEMENT.—The conference of the building trades, finding, from the feeling which pervaded the meeting of the delegates held at Shaftesbury Hall, on Tuesday evening last, that the other trade societies were disposed to support them in opposition to the "document" or declaration as required by the employers, but did not look with much regard upon the demand made by them for the reduction of the time of labour to nine hours a day, came on Friday, after two days' deliberation, to the resolution to abandon their claims in that respect, but still to hold out against signing the document. The strike at Messrs. Trollope's has been accordingly abandoned, and the men employed by those gentlemen waited on them on Friday to announce their willingness to return to work on the same terms as formerly. They were favourably received, but the Messrs. Trollope declined to accept their labour until they had consulted the committee of master builders upon the subject. Should the masters now withdraw the "document," as the men have retired from their demand for short time, both the strike and the "lock-out" will be at an end. The men declare it to be their firm determination to fight the document to the very last; and they have published an "opinion," signed by Mr. Edwin James and Mr. Gordon Allan, as to the legality of their unions. The learned gentlemen declare that, with one solitary exception, the rules of these societies are in strict accordance with the law, while they make the assertion that the masters, by their recent combination, have laid themselves open to a prosecution for conspiracy. The Society of the Amalgamated Engineers has voted a second thousand pounds for the benefit of the lock-outs.

THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

On Sunday there was a repetition of the disgraceful scenes which have made the parish of St. George-in-the-East so notorious. In the morning the church was well filled, the congregation consisting exclusively of men. A body of policemen was marched down early in the morning by direction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and took their seats in pews in different parts of the church. At eleven o'clock the Rev. C. F. Lowder, the minister of the Mission Chapel in Wellclose-square (the Rev. Bryan King, the Rector, being absent), entered the church in his surplice, followed by a band of choristers robed in white. Their appearance was the signal for a violent demonstration of feeling—yells, hisses, and groans proceeding from all parts of the church. There was no interference on the part of the police. Frequently during the prayers Mr. Lowder was hissed, and there was loud coughing, which was incessantly kept up, which, with scraping of feet and slamming of pew doors, rendered the reverend gentleman almost inaudible. When he ascended the pulpit in his surplice he was violently hissed, and people arose in their pews and gesticulated with extraordinary violence. At the close of the sermon the rev. gentleman turned round to the altar, and the congregation yelled again, the excitement being heightened by the fact that he had a red cross woven into his stole at the back of the neck. The service was intoned, but the congregation said the responses in a loud tone, with a view to drown the voices of the choristers, producing, of course, a most disagreeable effect.

A vast and excited mob filled the churchyard and street immediately after the sermon. Mrs. King was hissed on her way to the rectory-house, the choristers were mobbed, and Mr. Lowder was assailed with a variety of exclamations, the principal one being "Rotten eggs!" in allusion to a case in which he was concerned while Curate of St. Barnabas, having, as was alleged, incited his choristers to pelt with eggs a man who was carrying a placard asking the parishioners to secure the return of Mr. Westerton as churchwarden.

In the afternoon the scene in the church was perfectly appalling. Mr. Lowder and the choristers went to the front of the altar, where they knelt, and were about to commence the service when a large black dog ran through the church, howling in a frightful manner, and spreading alarm amongst all present, who evidently laboured under the impression that the dog was mad. He dashed amongst the priest and choristers, and, after many ineffectual attempts by the police to catch him, was caught and ignominiously expelled from the church. "In another moment he was back again—this time in the gallery, and then directly afterwards in the body of the church, howling fearfully. Again he was secured and turned out, but back he came, making more noise than ever. Such was the scene that was going on during half the Litany service; the other half was interrupted by the still greater noise of the congregation, who laughed, and shouted, and hissed until its close. The dog scene was evidently an organised one. The animal had either been drugged or was suffering from some torture inflicted upon him, and it is pretty clear that his master was in the church by design, and that the animal was looking after him. The churchwardens vainly attempted to obtain any clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

The Rev. Hugh Allen, the Afternoon Lecturer, preached at half-past three o'clock to a crowded and most decorous and attentive congregation.

The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie was the officiating minister in the evening, and as soon as he entered the church there was a loud and indignant howl. He proceeded, however, with the service, which was constantly interrupted. As soon as he ascended the pulpit he was assailed with loud hisses, but of these he took no notice. He selected for his text Ephesians vi. 10. The reverend gentleman had proceeded a few minutes with his discourse, when a desperate howl was set up, which prevented a word being heard. He stopped, surveyed the congregation with a piercing glance, and then said, very quietly, "I really do not understand what this means. My only object is to preach the Gospel faithfully and plainly to you. If you do not wish to hear me I will dismiss you at once with the blessing." "No, no!" was shouted with tremendous energy from all parts of the church. Immediately afterwards there was an equally energetic shout of "Yes, yes!" "Go on!" "Never mind the interruptions!" The rev. gentleman remained silent until the uproar had worn itself out, when he proceeded with his sermon, which was not again interrupted.

On leaving the pulpit Mr. Mackonochie narrowly escaped a mobbing. The police, however, protected him, and he escaped to the vestry-room. A large crowd assembled outside, but there were no violent demonstrations of any kind.

These riotous proceedings have been followed by police prosecutions against two lads of sixteen years of age, who have each been fined small sums for helping to produce the excitement.

At the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday Mr. John Bagshaw, late M.P. for Harwich, obtained a first-class certificate.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.—Two public fire-escape stations have been established during the past week in the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, one in Sloane-square (south side), and the other in Oakley-square, King's-road; making the total number now maintained by the society seventy-two. Each station is attended throughout the night by a well-trained conductor ready to proceed upon the very first alarm to any fire that may occur in his district.

THE BISHOPRIC OF COLUMBIA.—On Wednesday morning an overwhelming congregation assembled at the church of St. James, Piccadilly, to hear the farewell sermon of the Right Rev. Dr. George Hills, the newly-consecrated Bishop of British Columbia. The Bishop preached an admirable sermon, in which he described the safety as well as the danger of a missionary life, concluding with an eloquent appeal on behalf of his new Mission. The Holy Communion was then administered by the Bishops of London, Oxford, and Columbia. In the afternoon a large meeting, specially called by the Lord Mayor in aid of the work in British Columbia, on the requisition of many of the leading merchants of the city of London, was held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House; and the chair was occupied by the Lord Mayor, who could not have more appropriately inaugurated his period of office. The Bishop of British Columbia gave an interesting sketch of the history of that colony, and an account, also, of the various classes of which its population is composed. He described the natives as being a more settled and hardy race than Red Indians generally are; and for this reason he expressed a strong hope that, if the influences of civilisation were brought to bear upon them, their extinction might be prevented. The Bishop of Oxford delivered a very fervid and eloquent speech, in which he advocated the introduction into the colonies, at their very beginning, of the full system of the Church of England, and delivered an impressive appeal on behalf of the Indians, towards whom, he said, our past policy had been fraught with cruelty and injustice. The Bishop of London and Governor Grey were among the succeeding speakers, and subscriptions poured in to the amount of more than a thousand pounds. It should be stated that Miss Burdett Coutts has endowed the Bishopric with £25,000.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—On Monday night a brilliant assemblage met in the rooms of the Geographical Society to listen to a paper read by Captain McClintock on his recent voyage in search of Sir John Franklin. Captain McClintock, on this occasion, gave interesting details which had not appeared in the report he transmitted to the Admiralty. He explained his own theory of the reason why there had not been a larger discovery of the dead bodies belonging to the Franklin party. If they had perished while travelling on the ice, their bodies would have disappeared with the thaw of the ensuing summer. He further declared his opinion to be that Sir John Franklin had virtually discovered the north-west passage. In the discussion which followed, Sir E. Belcher, Captains Sherard Osborn, Collinson, and Hobson declared that, in their opinion, not one of the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* was alive. Captain McClintock concurred in this view, stating that, after mature consideration, he had arrived at the conclusion that, when the Franklin expedition left the ships, and set out for the Great Fish River, they had but forty days' short allowance, and, seeing that they had to traverse about 220 geographical miles, he believed it was impossible that a man of them could be alive. An opposite view was taken by Captains Snow and Kennedy, both of the mercantile marine, the latter declaring that, if his health were spared, he would go out next spring, whether alone or in company with others, and would explore the whole locality, promising not to return until this riddle should be solved. The views taken by Captains Snow and Kennedy are, it may not be amiss here to state, also held by Dr. King, who ten years since warmly advocated the sending of an expedition to the very point where the discoveries were made, and who in a recent lecture at Brighton warmly advocated the sending out of another exploring party. Sir R. Murchison, in adjourning the meeting, said it was a great fact in which all those naval officers who had taken part in the discussion, whether belonging to her Majesty's service or to the mercantile marine, agreed, that, although Captain McClintock was worthily rewarded for making a North-West Passage, Franklin was the man who made the North-West Passage.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.—Sir A. C. Magennis, K.C.B., now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm, is appointed her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon. The Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham, now her Majesty's Minister at Stuttgart, is appointed her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm. Mr. G. J. R. Gordon, now her Majesty's Minister at Hanover, is appointed her Majesty's Minister at Stuttgart. Mr. H. F. Howard, now her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, is appointed her Majesty's Minister at Hanover.—The Queen has approved of Mr. John P. O'Sullivan as Consul at Singapore for the United States of America; and of Mr. C. Brodersen as Consul at Hong-Kong for the King of Hanover.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The Queen has signified her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers of her Majesty's army on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, viz.—89th Regiment (now of the 10th Regiment), Captain (now Brevet Major) Henry Edward Jerome; 72nd Regiment, Lieutenant Aylmer Spicer Cameron; Royal Engineers, Corporal Michael Seavon; Royal Artillery, Bombardier Joseph Brennan; 34th Regiment, Private George Richardson; 95th Regiment, Private Bernard M'Quirt; 86th Regiment, Private James Byrne; 71st Regiment, Private George Rodgers.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Dublin Committee have unanimously decided that the execution of the Goldsmith statue shall be confided to J. B. Foley, R.A.

Mr. George Anthony, a well-known and highly-respected artist, at Manchester, died on Tuesday, from the effects of gastric fever.

The election of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow took place on Tuesday, when Lord Elgin was chosen by a majority of All the Nations, the numbers being—Elgin, 553; Disraeli, 411.

A service of plate, of the value of £380, has been presented at Chester to Mr. E. G. Salisbury, late M.P. for that city, who was defeated at the last election.

Seven mock moons were observed on Saturday night by Mr. E. J. Lowe, the astronomer at the Beccaton Observatory, about eleven p.m. Four mock suns were seen on the 5th inst., and two on the 11th. Solar and lunar halos have also been very prevalent.

At Manchester, on Saturday last, Henry Grattan was charged by a young lady with having assaulted her in a railway carriage, on the way from Rochdale to Manchester, by putting his arm round her waist and kissing her cheek. The defendant was fined forty shillings.

The *Glasgow Herald* gives a report, "communicated by an intellectual inmate," of the celebration of the Schiller centenary at Gartnavel Lunatic Asylum. The evening, the report states, was spent in a gay and cordial manner, and numerous extracts were given from the works of Schiller during the evening.

At a county meeting at Worcester, on Saturday, the following resolution, proposed by Sir J. Pakington, was unanimously passed:—"That the present system of hiring servants at statutes or mops does not conduce to the interests of the master or the servant, and that its alteration and amendment, without injuring the employer or employed, is most desirable."

THE REVIVAL IN IRELAND.—According to the *Belfast News-Letter* the attendance at the Maze Races was reduced last week from 10,000 to 500. A letter from the Earl of Roden speaks of the success of the Revival as wonderful, and declares that a solemnity pervades the population of Ulster which is remarkable. Drunkenness and crime are stated to be everywhere on the decrease.

THE CITY OF YORK was last week the scene of considerable gaiety, consequent on the entertainment given by the members of the Yorkshire Union Hunt Club, which took place on Wednesday evening, at the Assembly and Concert Rooms, in that city. About 700 persons were present at the ball.

SACRILEGE.—Last Saturday night some thieves scaled the graveyard wall in Catherine-street, Plymouth, broke through a handsome stained glass window of St. Andrew's Church, and entered the sacred edifice. They burst open the money-boxes for the poor, and took away the handsome velvet covering of the communion-table, the velvet covers of the cushions there, and the vergers' cloaks. The communion-table cover is of scarlet Genoa velvet, valued at about £25, and supposed to be fifty years old. A reward of £30 has been offered for the discovery of the culprits.

AN EXPLOSION OF GAS occurred yesterday week at a house inhabited by Mr. Bottomley, in Kensington-street, Gillingham, near Bradford. The windows of the chamber and the living room were blown out. A partition-wall, dividing the cottage from the one at the back, was blown down, so that there was an uninterrupted passage to the next dwelling. Two children were blown down and severely lacerated. The cause of the accident cannot be explained.

MURDER AT COVENTRY.—William Kingston, a weaver, of Coventry, had been bound over for a certain time to keep the peace towards his wife, whom he had treated very badly, and who was obliged to separate from him. The term expired last Saturday, when he proceeded to meet her as she was returning from work. He decoyed her into a lane, and there cut her throat so effectually that death must have been instantaneous. Kingston has been committed for trial.

THE WINTER CIRCUITS were chosen by the Judges on Saturday last. Stafford, Chester, Liverpool, Durham, and Northumberland will comprise one circuit; Norwich, Northampton, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln another; Essex, Malden, Warwick, and Worcester the third; and Hants, Devon, Gloucester, and Glamorgan the fourth and last. There will be a Court of Nisi Prius at Liverpool, and at that place only. Some of the circuits, it is understood, will commence as early as the 2nd or 3rd of December.

ST. DAVID'S CHURCH, BRECON.—The restoration of this parish church having been completed, the reopening and consecration took place on Thursday week, when very large congregations assembled to attest their gratitude and thankfulness on the interesting occasion. The Lord Bishop of St. David's preached in the morning from Habakkuk ii. 20, and afterwards the Holy Communion was administered. The Archbishop of Brecon preached the sermon in the afternoon, when the church was also crowded, taking for his text Psalm xxvi. 12; the evening sermon, in Welsh, to an overflowing audience, was by the Rev. D. Parry-Llywel, Rural Dean.

DINNER TO SIR JOHN RATCLIFF.—The dinner which had been arranged by the Town Council of Birmingham should be given to Sir John Ratcliff on his retirement from the mayoralty took place on Wednesday evening at Dea's Royal Hotel, and was attended, not only by the whole of the corporate body, but by the Earl of Lichfield, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., Colonel Harrison, Captains Cunningham, Erskine, and other officers of the 11th Hussars, and most of the leading men in Birmingham. The company, to the number of about two hundred, dined in the assembly-room of the hotel, under the presidency of the newly-elected Mayor, Mr. Thomas Lloyd.

LAUNCH OF THE VICTORIA.—The great line-of-battle ship *Victoria*, 121 guns, was launched at Portsmouth on Saturday, under most auspicious circumstances. The *Victoria* had for sponsor her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William, and the witnesses of the interesting ceremony were her Majesty and the Prince Consort, Prince Frederick William, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, a host of Lords and Ladies in Waiting, Lords of the Admiralty, and a vast crowd of spectators, variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand persons. We shall give an illustration and some particulars of the launch in our next Number.

DISTURBANCE AT PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—A serious disturbance took place in the Portsmouth Dockyard last Saturday, and on board the *Princess Royal*, lying alongside the Sheer Jetty, clearing out for paying off. A body of the men had left the ship, it is said, on leave for the night, but on reaching the dockyard gates they were not allowed to pass through, having no officer with them. The men were ordered back to the ship, and no man was to leave her that night in consequence of the disturbances which had already taken place. The men had no sooner reached the lower deck than they began destroying their mess-traps, tables, and stools—in short, breaking into open mutiny, and taking possession of the deck. Marines were sent for from all the ships in harbour, and over one hundred of the crew were taken prisoners on board the *Victoria*, and placed in irons. Some hundreds of the crew who denied any participation in the riot were ordered on the jetty while the ringleaders were secured.

PURITY OF ELECTION.—A serious case of alleged corruption is being investigated at Norwich. At the recent election of aldermen, there being twenty-eight Liberals and twenty-eight Conservatives in the Town Council, it became a matter of great party importance to secure the majority; and a charge has now been laid against Mr. Albert J. Collins, a solicitor, of conspiring with Mr. Henry Croxford, a leading member of the Conservative party, to bribe Mr. Fox, a Liberal, to vote for the Conservative candidates. It is alleged that Fox was offered £500 to vote for the eight Conservative candidates; and an appointment was made at Croxford's house, which Fox, after consulting with a friend, punctually kept; the halves of three £100 notes were then given him, and he was told the other halves and four £50 notes were lying at Mr. Collins's. The halves he immediately took to the Townhall and publicly exhibited, voting for the Liberal candidates, who were duly elected. The case was heard on Monday. The magistrates adjourned the inquiry, admitting Mr. Collins to bail in two sureties of £250 each, and himself in £500. Mr. Croxford, it is stated, has left Norwich.

THE WAKEFIELD ELECTION COMMISSION.—The inquiry into the last election at Wakefield was resumed last Saturday, when the gentlemen who dispensed the Conservative gold, and who were not to be found during the previous sittings of the Commission, were put through the ordeal of a pretty close examination. Mr. Barff Charlesworth, cousin of the Conservative candidate, admitted the part he had played in the election, stating that of the £5000 placed at his disposal in Beckett's bank he had handed over £2750 to Mr. Fernandes, who informed him that such an expenditure was necessary in order to meet the tactics of the Radical party. The rapacity with which the money was swallowed up is something startling. Mr. Fernandes first received £500; next came an application for £1000; four days afterwards £1500 was paid over to him; in a couple of days an additional £500 was required; and there was a further disbursement of £250, after a lapse of four days. But perhaps the most exciting part of Saturday's proceedings was the appearance of the "great unknown," the "Man in the Moon," in the witness-box. This marvellous personage, of whom nobody knew nothing, and whose movements were invested with all the mystery of those of an evil spirit, turns out to be a prosaic individual indeed. He is described as "Mr. John Whitehead, upholsterer, Bradford." He was engaged by a Mr. Moore, and appears to have gone through his work with prodigious energy. He tells us that he offered a man, named Holliday, and his son, £180 for their two votes; and to an active aide-de-camp, named Robinson, also from Bradford, he paid over £200 to "operate" upon three voters. After taking some unimportant evidence on Monday, the Commission again adjourned their sittings to Monday next, when they will meet in London.

LITERATURE.

POEMS. By JAMES MONTGOMERY. Routledge and Warne. The season for the publication of "gift books" has set in. Among the earliest issues is an exquisite edition of the poems of James Montgomery, which have been got up in the very first style by Messrs. Routledge, and edited by the Rev. Robert Aris Willmott. Nothing can be handsomer than the binding; the paper is the richest that can probably be found; while there are no less than a hundred illustrations, from designs by John Gilbert, J. Wolf, and Birket Foster, engraved by the Messrs. Dalziel. We have presented to our readers four of the illustrations. The first is from "The Wanderer of Switzerland." The story, as is well known, is the tale told by a wanderer of Switzerland—emigrating with his wife, his widowed daughter, and her children from his country, in consequence of its subjugation by the French in 1798—to a hospitable shepherd beyond the frontier. The picture here given is described in the following lines:—

Albert from the Council came,
(My poor daughter was his wife,
All the valley loved his name,
Albert was my staff of life).

From the council-field he came,
All his noble visage burned;
At his look I caught the flame,
At his voice my youth returned.

Sudden from my couch I sprang,
Every limb to life restored;
With the bound my cottage rang,
As I snatched my father's sword.

This the weapon they did wield,
On Morgarten's dreadful day;
And through Sempach's iron field
This the ploughshare of their way.

Then, my spouse! in vain thy fears
Strove my fury to restrain;
Oh! my daughter, all thy tears,
All thy children's, were in vain.

The two scenes in the centre of the page are from "A Voyage Round the World." That on the right is thus accompanied:—

South America expands,
Forest-mountain, river-lands,
And a nobler race demands,
And a nobler race arise,
Stretch their limbs, unclothe their eyes,
Claim the earth, and seek the skies.

The cut on the left hand simply represents a characteristic scene in the East Indies, such as might be supposed to meet the eye of the "voyager" in his rapid view of the world.

Either Indies next is seen
With the Ganges stretched between.

The sleeping figure in the fourth Engraving is an illustration from the poem of "The World before the Flood." The minstrel Javan, who was one of the descendants of Abel, and had deserted



THE WANDERER.

to five or six hundred, Mrs. Ellet states that it was manifestly impossible for her to have included even the names of all the women-artists whose names are worthy of remembrance. This will, probably, account for the omission of one or two names which might have been expected to have been found in this chronicle. No attempt has been made to give elaborate critiques or a connected history of art. The aim has simply been to show what woman has done, with the general conditions favourable or unfavourable to her efforts, and to give such impressions of the character of each distinguished artist as may be derived from a faithful record of her personal experiences. This object has, we think, been fairly, if not very fully, carried out; and enough has been done to act as an encouragement to any woman who, as the authoress says, "aspires to overcome difficulties in the achievement of honourable independence." It is likely, also, to fulfil another wish of the writer—namely, "to lead to a higher general respect for the powers of women and their destined position in the realms of art." It may be briefly stated that the work comprises notices of women-artists in Assyria, Egypt, Greece, and Rome; and passes next to the mediæval times in Germany and Italy. It would appear that the fifteenth century produced few, if any, women-artists; but in the sixteenth and seventeenth they were numerous and notable. The eighteenth century opens with Angelica Kauffman; and the present century is shown to be rich in female artists in Germany, France, England, and America. On the whole, the volume contains much that is agreeable, and a great deal that is at once instructive and suggestive.

THE KELLYS AND O'KELLYS. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Chapman and Hall.

This is one of a new issue of novels of repute which are in course of publication by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, at a very moderate price. The books are very neatly got up, and, being portable and compact, are well adapted for travelling companions. The tale before us was originally published, in three volumes, in 1848. If we had taken it as the production of an unknown writer we should have said that it was a very promising indication of the powers of a literary neophyte; and that is probably exactly what it was in 1848. As the production of the author of "The Warden," "Barchester Towers," and so on, it is not easy to associate it with one's estimate of Mr. Anthony Trollope; but, as every one who has not read it before will surely do so now that it has been republished, it is but fair to say that, if they are disappointed at first, they will at any rate be amused ere long and at last.

CÆCILIA METELLA; or, Rome Enslaved. By ÆMILIA JULIA. Chapman and Hall.

A classic title and a classic *nom de guerre*, for the author is at least a novelty in these days. In the United States, we believe, it is not uncommon to meet with young ladies with such paganised Christian

names as those which are, as we suppose, adopted by the writer of this volume. More than this, an attempt not wholly unsustained has been made to assume the severe simplicity of style of the best Latin writers, so that in every respect the book is not without its curious interest. The prominence which the tomb of Cæcilia Metella, the wife of the third Crassus of historic memory, occupies among the architectural relics of Rome has always given a factitious interest to her name. In the form in which her story is here brought before us she figures rather melodramatically as the devoted but stainless adorer of Julius and Octavius Cæsar successively; and, if her annals have been here written truly, she contrived to make her husband exceedingly uncomfortable and herself excessively miserable upon very moderate and unsatisfactory grounds. Nevertheless, the story of the time, from the death of Cæsar down to the final triumph of Augustus, is well told, and there is some appreciation of character shown in the sketches of the signal characters that moved over that eventful age. If the book is written by a lady she is certainly mistress of an erudition not very common in her sex, and exhibits capabilities which, in another line of authorship less experimental and which addresses itself more immediately to the general reader of fiction, would not be unfruitful.

THE FARM.

THE appearance of Johnson and Shaw's *Farmer Almanac*, in its respectable dark green back, and its younger rival, Morton's, in a far livelier hue—the one with a bit of leaning towards Jethro Tullianism, and the other towards "Hoof and Horn"—gives note that the fat shows are nigh at last, and that the red and white bullock broadside will soon be doing duty for Baker-street on every omnibus and dead wall. The Birmingham entries are said to be good, and the new feature in the sheep classes seems to be that the second division for short-wooled sheep is confined to Shropshires alone—a distinction which that breed has right worthily earned. About half the pig-pens will be Berkshires; and the roots will come from seventeen counties. The poultry and pigeons will be only six in advance of last year; and the Dorkings, as usual, are in great force.

A file of Australian papers, which brought the news of Master Butterfly's death, announces that on the following day (September 1) two shorthorn bulls, Victory by Hickory, from Young Moss Rose, and Prince Arthur, which Mr. Stratton had consigned to Melbourne on his own account, were sold, one for 470gs., and the other for 225gs., at Melbourne. This eminent breeder has the largest herd of shorthorns in Great Britain, numbering upwards of 300 head, while Mr. Torr and Mr. Jonas Webb stand next. While the Australian cattle and sheep markets are lively enough, it seems that the prices of wheat and flour have gone up immensely, and the latter is selling at £40 per ton in the gold-fields, and £34 per ton in the towns, just four times the price of 1849. Potatoes, on the contrary, are £3 to £3 10s. per ton, or only half the price of 1848. The probable deficiency of wheat for Victoria and New South



INDIA.

to the habitations of the issue of Cain, having fled thence, seeks the spot where he had parted with Zillah, the maiden of his love, when he left the Patriarch's Glen:—

And now the laurel-thicket caught his view,
Where he and Zillah wept their last adieu;
Some curious hand, since that bereaving hour,
Had twined the copse into a covert bower,
With many a light and fragrant shrub between,
Flowering aloft amidst perennial green.
As Javan searched this blossom-woven shade,
He spied the semblance of a sleeping maid.
'Tis she; 'tis Zillah, in her leafy shrine,
Overwatched in slumber by a Power divine,
In cool retirement from the heat of day,
Alone, unfearing, on the moss she lay,
Fair as the rainbow shines thro' darkening showers,
Pure as a wreath of snow on April flowers.

WOMEN-ARTISTS IN ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES. By Mrs. E. F. ELLET. Bentley.

This is a contribution to that movement which seeks to place woman in a more rightful position than she has hitherto occupied, of which we hear not a little nowadays. Mrs. Ellet is the authoress of another work which may be included in the category of efforts in this direction; and her "Pioneer Women of the West" has, we believe, achieved for her some reputation. In the present instance she has selected a subject which is interesting in itself, and which is, as nearly as possible, untouched. It is true that a German writer, Ernest Guhl, has published a work on female artists, but he has closed his survey with the eighteenth century, and female poets are included with painters, sculptors, and engravers in the list of artists. Notwithstanding that the list of names at least mentioned in the book before us extends



ZILLAH



SOUTH AMERICA.

Wales is estimated at 1,523,818 bushels, which must be met by foreign imports from Chili, as neither this country nor the United States are likely to send much. A great many potatoes have been lately consumed for cattle food, but the large white carrot seems to be coming into fashion. The Government of Victoria has proposed to the different agricultural societies to endeavour to compile statistical returns of cultivated lands and crops; and the Council of Agriculture of Melbourne have ordered a steam-plough for use on their model farm. As regards our own harvest doctors differ sadly. At a discussion at the London Farmers' Club, on the "Growth of Seeds," last week, the chairman, a Bedfordshire farmer, opened the meeting in a strain of sorrowful belief that "the corn crops would be found deficient both in quality and quantity;" and yet the introducer of the discussion, a Lincolnshire man, felt immediately that he could not begin, without first expressing his gratitude for "a most abundant and bountiful harvest!"

There is not much news from the "terribly high bred" herds, except that Captain Gunter's white Duchess 75th has had an Archduke heifer calf. Her dam, Duchess 67th, was purchased by the Captain for 350 guineas at the Tortworth sale, and this makes nine calves descended from her since the 1st of February, 1855, when she calved Duchess 72nd. A few years ago people hardly knew where to look for a Duchess, but the stigma of shy breeding has been effectually removed from them since Mr. Knowles had them in charge among those valleys of the Wharfe, of which Duchess 77th is such a "dainty quene." It is rather lucky that amid all these puzzling numbers her lot has fallen on one, which sticks in the memory.

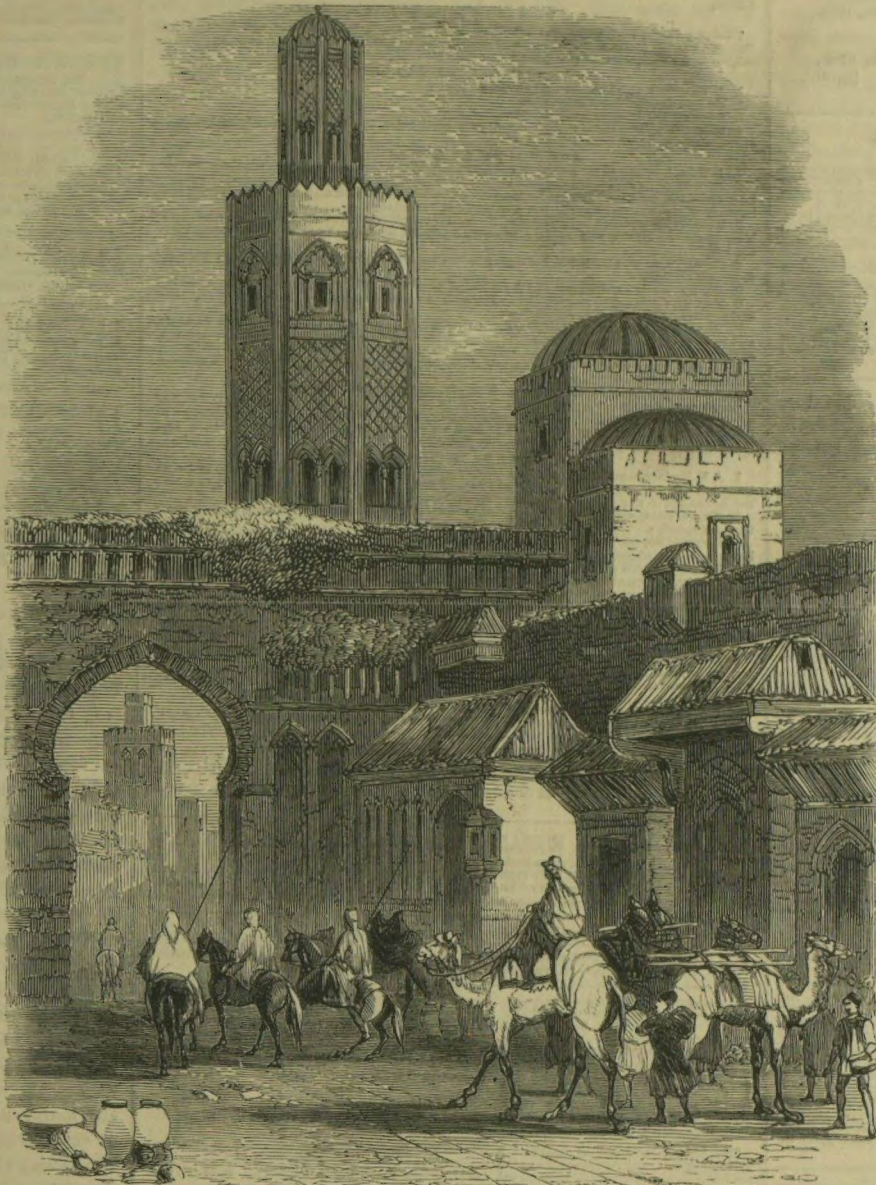
T H E W A R I N M O R O C C O .

TETUAN.

THIS town, a seaport of Morocco, on the Mediterranean, in the province of El Garb, and not far from the Strait of Gibraltar, is one of the three Moorish ports blockaded by Spain. The English fleets frequently watered and victualled in its bay. Tetuan is built on the declivity of a hill, about half a mile from the small River Martil. It carried on a considerable commerce with Spain, France, and Italy; exporting wool, barley, wax, leather, hides, cattle, mules, and fruit, of which latter the valley of Tetuan produces abundance, of the finest quality. The streets are narrow and unpaved; and the population, consisting of Moors and Jews, is between twenty and thirty thousand.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AT THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL, CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE most interesting feature of the festival in honour of Schiller, held at the Sydenham Crystal Palace on Thursday week, consisted of the torchlight procession in the evening. The weather was unusually favourable for the display, and the effects produced were novel and picturesque in the extreme. An immense fire was lighted in the lower portion of the park near the large basins, at which each person who took part in the procession lighted his brand. The crowd of torchbearers could not have been less than a thousand in number, among whom were many ladies. The procession was formed on the margin of the great lakes, and proceeded, in the first instance, round the basins, and, when all was arranged, the large fountains, as well as the whole series of water displays were set in motion. As the torchbearers passed along the flare of the flambeaux was reflected in the tall columns of water and in the still waters of the basins, having the effect of increasing in appearance to an enormous extent the numbers in the procession. The towering jets of water with the torchlight in the background appeared like columns of transparent crystal, and, as there was little or no wind blowing at the time, they preserved their form and outline more carefully than has been the case on many previous occasions. While the torchbearers were in the lower part of the grounds the smaller fountains in the terrace were illuminated with blue lights, and showed to great advantage. As the procession moved on upwards along the great central walk the effect of the moving mass of fire, as seen from the balconies of the Crystal Palace, was most imposing, and the scene was not less exciting as the long line of fire wound along the walks on the upper terraces, and all the paths seemed filled with great glowworms. The statue of Schiller was illuminated with blue lights, and as the procession passed it each person waved his torch in the air, and considerably heightened the effect of the scene. Having made the tour of the terrace-walks, the torches were thrown into heaps in two places, and the flames rose high and brilliant, showing in dark contrast the volumes of black smoke which were carried off by the gentle wind in the direction of the south wing of the palace. The whole façade of the building was bright with the light of these huge bonfires, which was reflected upon the thousands of spectators who thronged the terraces, and the galleries and balconies of the fairy-like palace. Over the scene the moon shone in soft brilliancy, giving to the whole the appearance of a magnificent fête, while the sounds of hundreds of voices now singing, in parts, some of the more inspiring glees and part-songs of Schiller, and now joining in exciting shouts and hurrahs, completed a picture of animation such as has been seldom witnessed in this or any other country. The singing of glees and part-songs was continued in the grounds some time after the torches had all been extinguished. The persons who took part in the procession marched in guilds, headed by the banners and shields bearing the emblems of its particular trade or industry; and the great majority wore sashes or ribbons of the national colours of Germany—red, black, and yellow. Some of the men had a grotesque appearance as they walked with their coats worn the wrong side outwards, for the purpose of protecting their best side from any sparks or fire from the torches. The festival wound up with a banquet, in which about four hundred Germans took part, and who showed what to Englishmen must appear to be their good taste, by utterly discarding all German dishes, and adhering to the substantial roast and boiled of English fare. Schiller's centenary birthday was kept also with great éclat in



A STREET IN TETUAN.

Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and in most of the principal towns of the kingdom. In Fatherland the event was celebrated with the utmost pomp, German enthusiasm having been worked up to a high pitch. We shall illustrate in future Numbers the chief incidents of the festival held in some of the Continental cities.

JAPAN.

HAKODADI, August 21.

I HAVE now been a resident in this distant land nearly three months; and, although many have written letters about Japan, I fancy a few lines fresh from the spot may be read with some pleasure. I arrived during the rainy season, and, although I have been in India and other tropical countries, I never witnessed such continuous rains as fell during twenty-eight days consecutively; not light showers, but one incessant heavy fall, which lulled only for a moment to descend afterwards with more violence. The thermometer was then ranging from 76 deg. to 82 deg. in the shade. To this avalanche of rain succeeded, about the 4th of July, a bright and burning sun, which has never left us since—thermometer from 82 deg. to 92 deg. During the day, as during the night, it was hard work, with fans, light dresses, and all contrivances, and our ingenuity to create a draught of air, to breathe. To sleep was out of

the question; for, if by chance for a while some fresher air came, the mosquitoes, grey-striped and very large, came also, and disputed your right to do so; and then, what with centipedes, snakes, and huge tarantulas, creeping about, or seeking refuge in one's boots and other garments, or crawling over one's bed, you can imagine sleep comes rarely over us.

However, since two days, the thermometer has gone down some eight degrees, and the north-east winds are blowing; so we breathe again. I am assured the remaining nine months of the year are deliciously pleasant; and I can believe it.

The fruit season is over. Apricots, peaches, nectarines, pears, apples, loquats, are the luxuries we are plentifully supplied with; but, when I tell you that the Japanese have a partiality for unripe fruit, you can imagine how few we eat, since all are as hard as bullets, and for love or money we could not purchase a ripe specimen of any of them. We stew them, and thus manage to have a treat. This season is—no wonder—a deadly one to the natives. Unripe fruit is not eaten with impunity; so the cholera comes in to claim its victims. During the last two months as many as twenty persons per diem have died at this place.

The scenery of Japan is perfection: mountains, valleys, lakes, rivers, and all the requisites for variety in beauty; forests; terraced hills, with unceasing vegetation—in fact, all that the artist seeks for is to be met with in all loveliness; but there the fascination of a Japanese exile ends. This is the bright side of our picture; but have we not beautiful spots at home? So, for scenery, the tourist will not come as far as Japan; and he will regret it if he does.

We are obliged to trust to Old England and China for our supplies. Potted meats, soups, vegetables, are our mainstay. Shanghai furnishes us with sheep, at about £2 per head; Macao with potatoes. We have fish in abundance, also lobsters and prawns; but the fish is not very good, and fish for every meal becomes at last tedious, and only eaten as a last resource. A kind of white salmon is the best.

Vegetables are perhaps the best point in our domestic economy. We have sweet potatoes, pumpkins, cucumbers, onions, carrots, beans, and peas, but no salad or other delicacies. The Japanese live on fish and vegetables, though they never eat the latter fresh, but preserved in salt, like pickles, and boiled every day. They seldom eat meat. It is only since foreign men-of-war came here that Europeans have been able to buy a bullock, and even now it is impossible to buy a cow. The peasant fears it will be killed. We sometimes club together and divide a bullock with our neighbours, or send round a quarter of mutton to a friend, who, in his turn, repays the compliment. Living is very bad here and very dear.

The Japanese are ruled by two Emperors—one to govern their eternal welfare, a second to look after their temporal beatitude. He has princes to rule the provinces, who pay him homage yearly, and appoints governors when they are judged necessary. These princes and governors are all wrong they are reported at Jeddo. The consequence is self-murder, or disappearance. All ranks are under the authority of these great men, and they, in their turn, have to pay homage—generally in a pecuniary manner—i.e., they give of their salaries, gains, or incomes, a very decent slice to win the great man's protection. Thus their coffers are well filled.

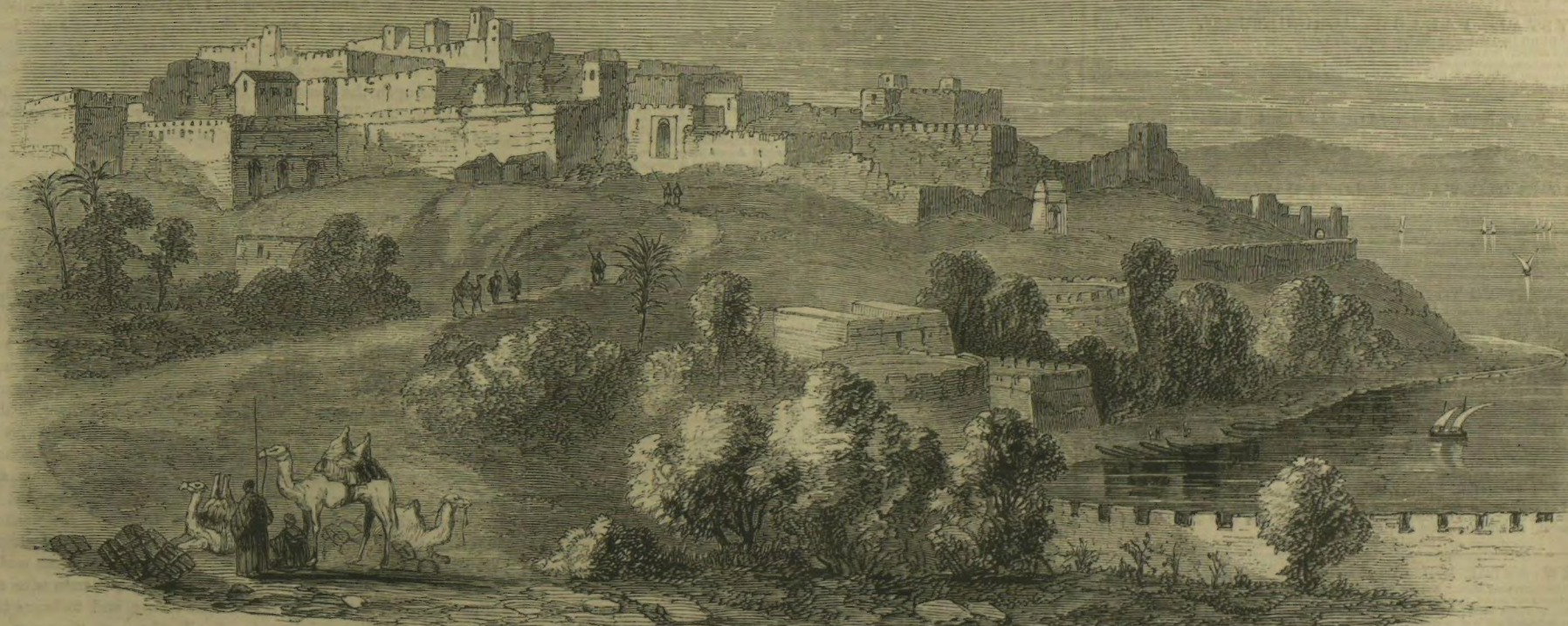
The priests, having done their duty to their secular lords, take care to look out for themselves. Judging by appearances, they succeed, for they are fat and jolly; they have daily services—at day-break, at noon, and vespers—the ladies seem more devout than the men. The faithful throw some coins on the matting, which the priest's wife, scrupulously neat, picks up and pockets.

The priests are an important class, and act as Government newspapers to spread the Emperor's orders over the land. They have excellent lungs, and are rarely troubled with bronchitis. They like champagne and all good things. Their religion (Buddhism) is in form still strikingly resembling to the one they banished two centuries ago. American and Roman Catholic missionaries are here already.

The people are willing, good workers, sober, and civil; they meet with rude allies in our rough specimens of Europeans. As carpenters they equal us, and they are excellent farmers.

Eighty-eight degrees in the shade bids me stop.

C. P. H.



THE CITADEL OF TANGIER.—SEE PAGE 487.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 20.—22nd Sunday after Trinity. Funeral of General MONDAY, 21.—Princess Royal born, 1840. [Wife, 1759.]
TUESDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia. Inquisition in Sicily, 1856.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Clement. Old Martinmas Day.
THURSDAY, 24.—General Havelock died, 1857. New Moon, 1h. 43m.
FRIDAY, 25.—Michaelmas Law Term ends. [p.m.]
SATURDAY, 26.—Capitulation of Kars, 1855.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 26, 1859.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.															
^m 3	^a 21	^m 3	^a 41	^m 4	^a 1	^m 4	^a 22	^m 4	^a 45	^m 5	^a 9	^m 5	^a 35	^m 6	^a 2	^m 5	^a 3	^m 7	^a 2	^m 7	^a 37	^m 8	^a 16	^m 8	^a 58	^m 9	^a 34

the liberal use of which all colonising countries have much to answer for, and by which native populations were generally demoralised down to the point of destruction and death—are now superseded by a more righteous dispensation. The aboriginal populations are no longer to be plied with gunpowder and rum, and decimated by the diseases and vices of civilisation, or shot down mercilessly, for no other crime than their ownership of the land which their destroyers desire to occupy. All this has happened again and again, and it has only been when the aboriginal people have been reduced to a mere fraction that the beneficent influences of a Christian church have been extended to the few survivors. But here a regular church organisation stands coeval with the formation of the colony. This great object has been effected, first, by the munificent gift of £25,000 by Miss Burdett Coutts, to whom Australia is indebted for two bishoprics; and, secondly, by special funds for the maintenance, outfit, and transit of a body of assistant clergy; for building and endowing churches; and for the settlement, conversion, education, and industrial training of the natives.

These are objects to which all Christian denominations may surely contribute without compromising their principles, though the Dissenter would doubtless prefer his own particular doctrines inculcated in the new colony to those of the Established Church; yet, as all sects cannot send out missionaries of their own views to the heathen, they will hardly admit that this or any other colony should be left entirely destitute, and will be glad to help on a thoroughly efficient and well-organised mission, although it belong to a Church from some of the doctrines and practices of which they may dissent. The cause is, in reality, not the cause of this creed or of that sect, but the cause of order, of humanity, and of general prosperity, in which every member of the home community has a substantial, though perhaps remote, interest. The eminent body of requisitionists to the Lord Mayor for holding the meeting within the walls of the Mansion House, while recognising the higher and holier claims of the mission, intimate their recognition of its secular and national importance by stepping forward to pledge, in a manner, the greatest commercial city in the world to its support.

But the adventurous offshoot of the English Church now on its way to Columbia must look for its strongest maintenance among the community to which it is accredited. Let us hope that the fifty thousand adventurers who have cast their lot in the Columbian goldfields will welcome the Bishop and his staff by supporting it, not only out of their golden gains, but in the better way of seeking and appreciating the advantages and consolations which the devoted little band comes amongst them to disseminate.

That these gentlemen will not themselves fall short in their sacred enterprise for the want of zeal and energy the very impulse which has compelled them to the work is a sufficient guarantee. Neither can we doubt that they will fail to adapt the forms and ordinances of the Anglican Church to the wants and peculiarities of the new colony, not in a rash spirit of innovation, but with the gentle discretion so wisely recommended by the Bishop of London at the Mansion House meeting.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have been entertaining a succession of distinguished company at Windsor Castle during the past week to meet their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia. The guests have included their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, his Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff, his Excellency the Portuguese Minister, the Duchess of Wellington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, Earl and Countess Spencer, Count Brandenburg, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Lord John Russell, Col. F. Seymour, C.B., the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, the Earl of St. Germans, Count and Countess Blucher, the Right Hon. Sidney and Mrs. Herbert, and Col. the Hon. Alexander and Mrs. Gordon.

On Saturday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia (Princess Royal), Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Arthur, left Windsor by a special train at nine o'clock in the morning for Portsmouth, in order to be present at the launch of the *Victoria* ship-of-war. The Royal party arrived in the dockyard at a quarter-past eleven o'clock, when Princess Frederick William of Prussia performed the ceremony of naming the ship. The Queen and the Royal party afterwards honoured Admiral Bowles with their company to luncheon, at the Admiralty House, and returned to Windsor Castle about ten minutes before five o'clock in the afternoon.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, and Prince Arthur, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. Lord John Russell, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, and Sir George and Lady Grey also attended the service. The Rev. Charles Kingsley preached the sermon.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Consort, Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, and Prince Arthur, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. Lord John Russell, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, and Sir George and Lady Grey also attended the service. The Rev. Charles Kingsley preached the sermon.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Alice, and Princess Mary of Cambridge, walked in the Home Park, and visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Prince Consort went out shooting, accompanied by Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Prince of Leiningen, the Marquis of Ailesbury, and Earl Spencer.

On Wednesday the Queen, with Princess Frederick William walked in the grounds of the castle. The Prince Consort went out shooting, accompanied by Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern, and the Prince of Leiningen.

On Thursday the Queen, with Princess Frederick William of Prussia and Princess Alice, walked in the Home Park, and visited the Duchess of Kent. The birthday of the Princess Frederick William will be celebrated on Monday next at the castle.

The Duchess of Atholl has succeeded Viscountess Jocelyn as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Cremorne and the Hon. M. Sackville West have succeeded Lord Methuen and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have returned to Kew from visiting her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar have arrived at their mansion in Portland-place from Scotland.

His Excellency Hassan Ali Khan, Persian Ambassador at this Court, attended by Captain Eastwick, went to Windsor yesterday se'night, and had an audience of the Queen, to present his credentials from the Shah of Persia.

His Excellency the Swedish and Norwegian Minister and the Countess Platen have returned from Sweden to the residence of the Legation in Grosvenor-place.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford arrived at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, on Monday last, on their return from visiting the Emperor and Empress of the French at Compiègne.

The marriage of the Earl of Dalkieth and Lady Louisa Hamilton is fixed to take place on Tuesday next.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained a select circle at dinner on Saturday evening, at their mansion in Piccadilly.

POPULATION AND PROGRESS.

THE estimated population of England and Wales last midsummer was 19,745,000. In 1851 it was 17,983,000. It has increased, therefore, since the census was taken by 1,762,000. The same rate of increase is still going on. In the quarter ended last September the births were 168,311, the deaths 104,339, and the excess of births above deaths in ninety-two days, therefore, was 63,972. On the average, 695 were added to the population daily. The Registrar-General calculates that the addition in the United Kingdom is 1042 daily, which would add, he says, at the ordinary rates of mortality, 347 men of twenty years of age daily to the national strength. Making allowance for emigrants, the bulk of whom go to our colonies and spread our name and power over new worlds, the real addition to the number of our people in the quarter was 51,500. In the year this would give for England and Wales alone 206,000; and year by year the number is increasing. Similar facts prevail in Scotland; and in Ireland, if the increase be not so rapid as formerly, it is of an improved population. As far as our information concerning the population of France comes down—and we are in possession of the last census, taken in 1856—the progress there is the reverse. The population increases much slower than in England, and the increase is less year by year. Here the rate of increase is 1.20 per annum; there it was, in 1856, only 0.17. By the last census the annual increase was only 60,000, while by the previous census it was 190,000. By the last census, in fifty-four departments of France out of eighty-six there was an actual decrease of population, and all the increase was confined to the town population. If, in the past times and at present, we are, from position, mechanical skill, and the superior physical power of our people man for man, quite a match for our powerful neighbour, the disparity of numbers between us is every year diminishing, and every year our strength as a nation is increasing positively as well as relatively to France.

At the same time, in no country of Europe is the population increasing so fast as here. The increase here is not now, as in the early part of the century, of a low class of people like the Irish peasantry, but of enlightened and skillful workers of all ranks, such as now constitute the bulk of our people, the leaders of civilisation. "He is a poor workman," said Mr. Burke, "who has only his own pair of hands." Almost every one of our increasing population is the master of some exquisite and powerful machinery. He shares in the knowledge and the skill of the age, and carries in his head and his hand, as the part owner of steam, the power of several horses. Our increase of numbers gives us, in a compound ratio, an increase of strength. While we increase the fastest we have the greatest command of machinery, and make the greatest use of the powers of nature of any people of Europe.

It is pleasant to notice that the increase of the population is carried on by an increase in the number of marriages. This was greater in the first half of this year than ever before. Moreover, the percentage rate of marriages, making allowances for the increase of the people year after year in number, was 1.462 in the first quarter of the year, and 1.712 in the second quarter, which is respectively 0.59 and 0.14 above the mean rate of marriages during the last ten years. The birth rate, too, in the last quarter, 3.377, is 0.131 above the mean, 3.246. At the same time the death rate, 2.093 in the quarter, was 0.045 less than the mean. These facts indicate an increase of prudence and morality, improved health, and diminished mortality, in the whole people as they increase in numbers. There may, with perfect sincerity on different sides, be different opinions as to the causes of these improvements, for much legislation and many exertions have been directed to this object, and many natural circumstances—such as favourable seasons, the gold discoveries, &c.—have tended to the same end. But no person will doubt or deny that a comparatively low and steady price of the necessaries of life has, as the Registrar-General observes, a salutary effect. Without an equable and comparatively abundant supply of food the body cannot be sustained in vigour nor life preserved. For twenty-one months he states the price of wheat has been steady at nearly the same figure, and that figure has been 44s. per quarter. The free trade which has so wonderfully extended the national resources, which has improved agriculture and made this country the emporium of all trade, especially the corn trade, is undoubtedly the main cause of the whole people continually obtaining an abundant and steady supply of food.

It is hardly necessary to remind our readers of the great physical improvements, such as widened streets, new and more commodious dwellings, larger and safer ships, which have accompanied this increase of population, and are dictated by the necessity of providing for its wants. With all these they are extremely familiar; but we cannot forbear from stating that, with the increase of population, there has also been a general and rapid increase of knowledge. Within the last few years the ocean has been overrun by telegraph wires and bridged over by steam-boats. The stupendous works of Stephenson and Brunel, of Wheatstone and Brett, are evidences of power and of knowledge such as never till now were acquired by man. The whole of the human race has been brought into close contiguity, and photography has given us the means of conveying a visible knowledge of every part to the whole. Planets never known before have been discovered by prediction, and every science as well as astronomy has been enlarged and improved. Within a very few years many cheap journals have come into existence, and a wonderful extension of reading has ensued. We have a partial test of this in the paper consumed—141,000,000lb. in 1859 and 193,000,000lb. in 1858. Almost every year, however, a lighter paper has been used for many publications, so that the increase of readers and the diffusion of knowledge is incompletely represented by the 37 per cent increase of paper since 1850. Notwithstanding the commercial check of 1857, the check of the war against Russia, and the check of the Indian mutiny, wealth has increased, like the consumption of paper, in a greater degree than population. Pauperism and crime, which are usually supposed to be inevitable consequences of an increase of people, have both diminished in a remarkable degree. At no period did invention make more rapid strides, were the arts more improved, was science more swiftly extended, or humanity more cultivated, than within the last few years, while population has been rapidly increasing and been unprecedentedly great. There is ever much to do; but never was the will to do good stronger than at present, and never was the knowledge of what ought to be done, always imperfect, greater than now. Looking back, we see individual development and social progress,—the increase of knowledge and the multiplication of people going together, and for ever going on. Looking forward, though we cannot see far distinctly, we cannot say with the poet, that we dread and fear. From the continual improvement in the past we must hope for a continual improvement in the future; but, to bring it about, well-directed exertions are always necessary.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.—An important circular has just been published from the Horse Guards, having reference to flogging and other punishments in the Army. The Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief, has determined on dividing soldiers into two classes; the first class not to be subject to corporal punishment at all, except for aggravated mutinous conduct; the second class to be subject to corporal punishment, but only for certain more serious offences. If a first-class man is guilty of a crime of the more serious nature, he will be degraded to the second class, but will be restored to the first after one year of uninterrupted good conduct. All soldiers are to be considered in time of war, when the Army is in the field; but a general direction is given by his Royal Highness that each case is to be decided on its own merits, and corporal punishment is to be avoided as much as possible. The following are the crimes for which only flogging is to be inflicted, even on the soldiers who have been degraded to the second class:—Desertion; mutinous conduct; aggravated cases of insubordination and violence; drunkenness on duty or on line of march; embezzling public money; stealing from a comrade; theft; designedly maiming; repeated acts of making away with necessaries, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &c.; other disgraceful acts showing vicious or unnatural propensities; and indecent assaults.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

PERHAPS, next to the remarkably satisfactory spread of the rifle movement, and the gratifying accounts of the proficiency of those who are to defend our hearths and homes against an invader, the best news to a lover of this country is the announcement by the Horse Guards that flogging is henceforth to be done away with in the British Army, except under circumstances in which none but a cracked sentimentalist would hesitate to inflict it. The whole of our gallant Army is to be placed in a rank which is exempt from flogging altogether. But if men choose to prove themselves unworthy of this privilege, and drop down to a second rank, they are not to be flogged for a first offence, and may by good conduct once more raise themselves to the loftier grade. If, however, they then again show themselves unworthy, and commit any of a certain series of offences, not vitally mischievous to the Army in time of peace, they will be punished without flogging; but if, having lost their first high position, they commit any of another series of offences, of the very gravest kind, then at last comes in the punishment of the dog for the act of the brute. No one can henceforth taunt the British soldier with being liable to the lash; and the man who really becomes liable to it, under the new arrangement, is one who had better be got rid of, or used up, as speedily as may be, for the honour and advantage of the service. Even those who did not feel so strongly as others upon the flogging question knew that enlistment was largely hindered by the fear of a punishment which should be kept for those who may be made useful as examples, but whom nothing can degrade; and, both in the interest of humanity and in that of our gallant service, we must all rejoice that the Horse Guards have taken the advice of the Press.

Eugene Emmanuel, Prince of Savoy, Carignan, has not been permitted to assume the headship of Central Italy. The Court of the Tuileries, in its intense care for the welfare of Piedmont, fears that such a step would have embroiled King Victor with the Pope, and perhaps with Naples. It may be extremely well both for the Pope and Naples that no such embroilment should take place, inasmuch as an army of Piedmontese in aid of the army of Garibaldi would, in all human probability, have made a clean sweep of Pope Perugia and King Bombalino, and both their despotisms, and have established something terribly like a united Italy. The Pope and the King should, therefore, be duly grateful to their protector. But whether Central Italy will be equally delighted will be seen in a brief space.

Opportunity has been afforded to some thousands of our countrymen to greet our young Princess from Prussia. Nothing could be more interesting than the occasion. A grand new ship of the line, with 121 guns, was ready for launching at Portsmouth, and Princess Frederick William arrived in time to give the vessel her own name and her illustrious mother's. The *Victoria* was found easy to baptize and as easy to launch, and she floats—a new and splendid addition to our marine strength. And now the metropolis puts in its claim to welcome the daughter of England, and wishes that some device, if only a Crystal Palace fête, could be arranged to afford the Londoners that pleasure.

Mr. Gladstone has been elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, triumphing over Lord Neaves; but Mr. Disraeli has not received the same honor at Glasgow, where Lord Elgin has been elected instead of him. The victory of Lord Brougham and Mr. Gladstone, and the non-success of Mr. Disraeli, remind one of lines in "The Rape of the Lock":—

Spadillo first, unconquerable Lord,
Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board;
As many more Manillo forced to yield,
And marched a victor from the verdant field;
Him Basto followed, but his fate, more hard,
Gained but one trump, and one plebeian card.

Those who have long protested against the tyranny of peripatetic music, forced upon them at hours of weariness, or study, or sickness, to please a few idle maid servants or other idlers who ought to have something to do, will be gratified with both the decision and the advice given by Mr. Tyrwhitt, the magistrate. He had a case of the organ nuisance before him, and, having sentenced the offenders with wholesome severity, expressed himself strongly upon the oppressive character of the nuisance itself, and declared that he ought to be empowered to detain every organ that was made a means of annoyance. He also counselled respectable people with duties to perform, and who do not wish to be the victims of the grinders, to petition Parliament for such an addition to the Police Act as would give this power to magistrates. The sooner Mr. Tyrwhitt's advice is taken the better. The punishment would then be made to fall upon the scoundrels who bring over the unfortunate organ-men, under pretence of making their fortunes, and ill-treat them in every conceivable way—the scoundrels for whose benefit foolish people send out their "coppers."

Dr. Smethurst's name has once more come before the public. The Home Office has resolved on pardoning him for the murder, as not satisfactorily proved, and on trying him for bigamy. The bigamy being notorious, it may be presumed that there can be no doubt of the exiling of a man who, whether he murdered poor Miss Bankes or not, is a person of most unworthy character, and whom society is by no means anxious to receive back to its bosom.

It is painful to have to continue the record that the Church of St. George-in-the-East is still the scene of profanity and outrage, and is a scandal to the decency of the metropolis. The deep-rooted detestation of Popery and Popish practices which lies at the bottom of the movement is the only part of the whole business which can be looked upon without regret; but that ruffianism should avail itself of the fact that Popery (real and mock) is intolerable, and should be allowed to indulge in profanities and brutalities under the pretext of having a tender conscience, is past all bearing. We confess we do not see why the police are not allowed to act with vigour, or why the respectable part of the congregation of St. George's should be deprived of the protection which they pay for merely because outrage takes place in the last locality in which it should be permitted. It is difficult to say how far impunity is to extend when we read that a fellow was allowed to stand on the pulpit stair, and bawl into an inoffensive clergyman's ear during the service. In a mere profane theatre any similar conduct would have ensured the offender being thrown down the nearest staircase; but theological rancour sticks at no demonstration against antagonists. The church will have to be shut up again.

The *Montreal Pilot* says:—"We have it on authority that the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Colonial Secretary and other distinguished personages, will visit Canada at the end of May or the beginning of June next. The formal opening of the Victoria Bridge will then take place."

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. J. B. Dasent to be Judge of the Middlesex County Court, vacated by the resignation of Mr. Serjeant Storks. Mr. W. H. Willes, of the Northern Circuit, will succeed Mr. Dasent as Judge of the Durham and Northumberland County Courts.



INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

ARTILLERYMAN.

RIFLEMAN FULL DRESS).

LANCER.

MARINE ARTILLERYMAN.

PRINCESS HUSSAR.

ENGINEER.

THE WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—COSTUMES OF THE SPANISH ARMY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

T H E W A R I N M O R O C C O .

COSTUMES OF THE SPANISH ARMY

SEVERAL years of internal repose have not only given an impulse to the revival of trade and commercial pursuits in Spain, but have also enabled that country, so long weakened by an internecine struggle, to place upon a respectable footing an army sufficiently numerous to protect its interests and ensure respect for the Spanish name. The Royal Army, as at present constituted, and including the reserves, is not far short of 150,000 men, all well equipped and well armed. 40,000 troops, consisting of 40 battalions of the line, 16 of rifle-men, 1 of engineers, 11 squadrons of cavalry, accompanied by 80 pieces of cannon, for the most part rifled, have been sent off to settle the pending dispute with the Moorish Government; and such is the confidence placed in these military champions that the programme of their marches and successes has been drawn out with an *aplomb* which is rather curious in a military document relating to proposed operations. Thus, since the declaration of war on the 22nd of October, the movements of the Spanish army on the coast and into the interior of Africa have been officially announced as follows:—

Transport of the army to Ceuta, disembarkation and organisation of the columns	6 days.
March from Ceuta to Tangier	2 "
Attack on Tangier by sea and land, capture of the place, sojourn there, leaving a few troops	2 "
March from Tangier to Larache	8 "
Attack on Larache by sea and land, capture, &c., as per Tangier	3 "
March from Larache to Mehediah	3 "
Attack on Mehediah by sea and land, capture, &c.	6 "
March from Mehediah to Rabat	1 "
Attack on Rabat, capture, sojourn, &c.	5 "
March from Rabat to Mequinez	3 "
Attack and capture of Mequinez	3 "
March from Mequinez to Fez	3 "
Attack on Fez, capture of the place, and conclusion of a treaty of peace	8 "
Return to Rabat, to be occupied definitively	6 "

Total . 59 days

A short and brilliant campaign, if all goes well! The above achievements are to be accompanied by several forced contributions from the different places captured, according to their importance as esteemed by their Spanish conquerors. The troops are all well equipped, and armed with the most complete weapons of these war-going times. We shall be curious to watch the progress of the Spanish army to the great capital of their Moorish enemy; and we may expect some brilliant feats of arms from the European troops of our ancient ally if they are animated by the same enthusiasm with which their Royal mistress seems to have entered on the war against the new Emperor of Morocco.

En attendant these exploits, let us become acquainted with the costumes and organisation of the Spanish army, of the chief elements of which we give an Engraving on the opposite page.

The army of Spain is raised by conscription, and every Spaniard of the age of nineteen draws a favourable or (as the case may be) an unfavourable number. If it fall to his lot to be one of "the Spanish army," he must either serve, or find a substitute; the latter alternative costs about £60. The period of service is six years, with the option of re-engagement after liberation. There are special schools for the practical and theoretical instruction of young men who desire to make arms their profession: that of the Infantry is at Toledo; of the Cavalry, at Valladolid; of the Artillery, at Segovia; of the Engineers, at Guadalajara; and of the Staff, at Madrid.

The costumes of the Spanish troops are simple, but well ordered; they differ from those of other European troops principally in the head-dress, the peculiar appearance of which may be remarked in our Illustration. This head-dress, which is of cloth and leather, is called a *ros* by the Spaniards; and is worn by all the Infantry, the Fusiliers carrying a green feather in it, and the Grenadiers a red one.

The Infantry of the Line dress consists of a royal blue tunic with silver buttons, red facings and trimmings to cuffs, blue trousers,

and black leather belt, sustaining the cartouche-box and bayonet-sheath.

The Artillery have a shako of black felt, with a red feather of pyramidal form, boots with spurs, sword, pistol, and musket. The remainder of their dress accords with that of the Engineers alluded to below.

The Rifleman's costume is similar to that of the infantry of the Line, only their trousers are red, and, when on the march, are drawn up below the knee. The leg is covered with black cloth gaiters. They carry on their haversacks a roll of tarpaulin, serving for a part of a tent, a tin dish and pan, and their grey cloak. Their arm is, of course, the rifle. The Cavalry wear very short blue tunics, having red collars and silvered epaulets, royal blue trousers, cartouche-box suspended to belt of whitened leather. Helmet, sword, lance, or carbine, according to the corps.

The Engineers wear a helmet trimmed with white horsehair and ornamented with a metal point, resembling that used in the Prussian army. They have also the blue tunic with red trimmings, silvered buttons, blue trousers with red stripe, shoulder-belts of white leather, and epaulets like those of the cavalry. They carry a musket but no bayonet.

The officers of all arms are not dressed in a manner to render them too easily distinguishable to an enemy; they are provided with a sword in a steel sheath, and a revolver.

The army for the expedition against Morocco is commanded in chief by Generals O'Donnell, Ros de Olano, and Prim. It is divided into three corps; the first under the orders of General Concha, the second under General Dulce, and the third under General Aleson.

TANGIER.

THE town of Tangier, now in a state of blockade by Spain, is situated on the Strait of Gibraltar, a few miles to the east of Cape Spartel. It was known by the name of *Tinja* to the Romans, who took it under Sertorius. In modern times Tangier has been a subject of eager contest between the Moors and the Portuguese. The chief subsistence of its inhabitants latterly has been obtained from supplying the British garrison of Gibraltar with cattle and vegetables. The bay of Tangier is incumbered by the ruins of the mole and fortification, and it is not very safe during westerly winds; the harbour is defended by three small fortresses. The streets are wider and straighter than in other towns of the Moorish empire; but, except the houses of the European Consuls, and a few belonging to rich persons, they are small and inconvenient. The Jews have here several synagogues, and the Roman Catholics have a church, the only Christian establishment of this kind in the empire. Its population is under 10,000.

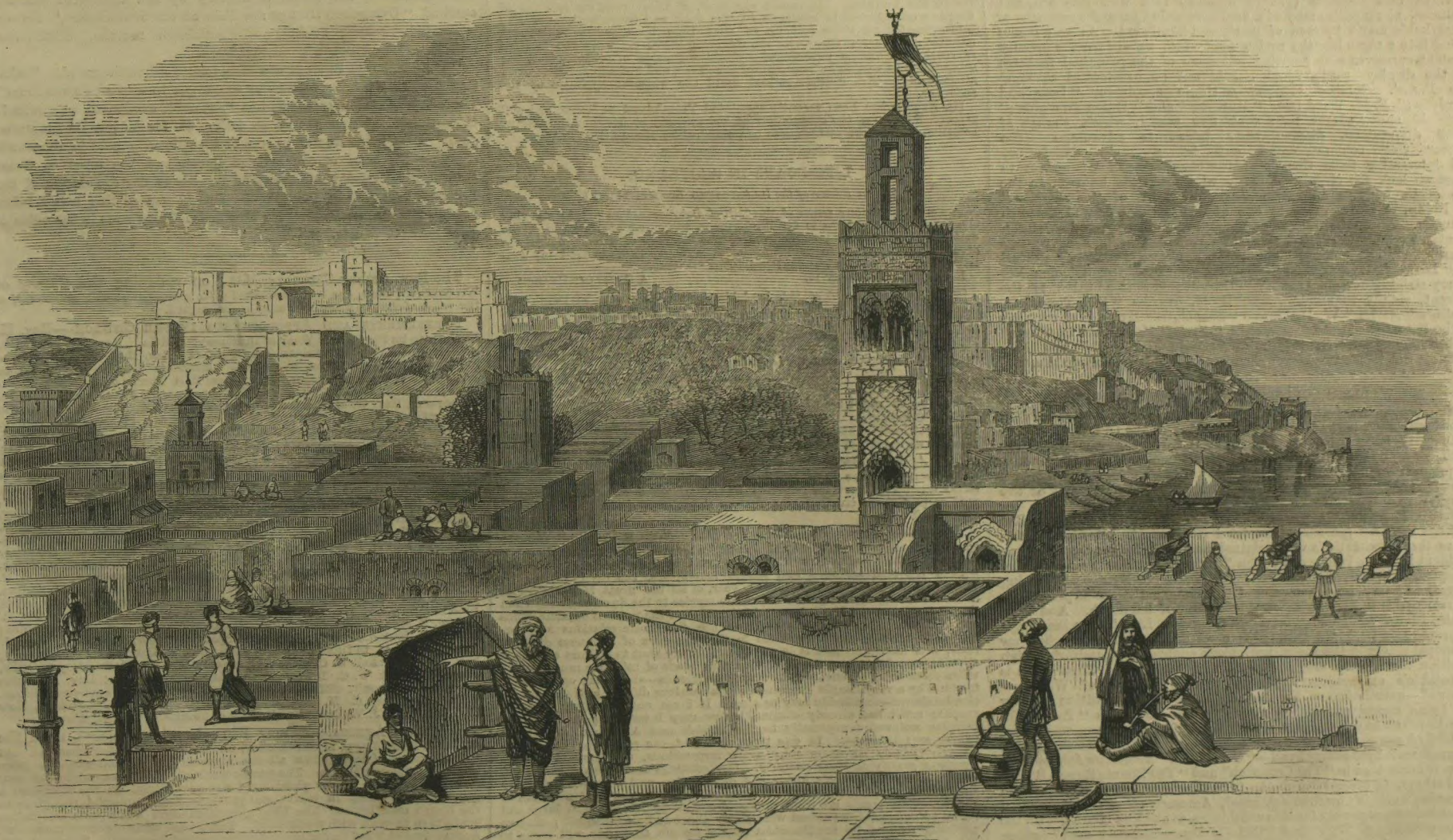
The Jewish inhabitants of Tangier, fearing a repetition of the brutal usage which they experienced when the wild Kabyle tribes came down to the coast in 1844, have fled from their homes in a state of utter destitution; nearly 2700 of these unhappy persons have arrived at Gibraltar; and it is but too probable they will be followed by many thousands more from other parts of Morocco. Prompt measures have been concerted by the British Jews for the relief of their coreligionists.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

GLACIERS.—Two papers on this subject by Professor Tyndall, of the Royal Institution, have just been printed by the Royal Society for their "Philosophical Transactions," and copies of these papers have been presented by the Professor to his friends. The first relates to the Mer de Glace of Chamouni, and treats of its motions and the causes of these motions; its inclinations; and the cause of glacier motions in general. Dr. Tyndall speaks very highly of the Canon Rendu, secretary of the Royal Academic Society of Savoy, whose name, he says, "will always be honourably associated with the theory of glacier motion. He first drew attention to the power of the glacier to move through a sinuous valley, to narrow and widen, and behave like lava or like a soft paste. He conjectured, also, that the centre would move more quickly than the sides, &c." This paper is founded on the researches made by its author during six weeks spent on the spot in the summer of 1857, in company with Professor Ramsay and Mr. T. A. Hirst, whose able assistance is fully acknowledged. Dr. Tyndall's second paper relates to "The Veined Structure of Glaciers; with observations upon white ice-seams, dirt-bands, &c." In 1858 he examined the glaciers of the Grindelwald. Crossing the Strahleck, he ascended the lower glacier of the Aar to the Grimsel; thence to the glacier of the Rhone; thence to the great Aletsch glacier, in the neighbourhood of which he remained eight days. He afterwards spent eleven days at the Riffelberg, and explored the entire system of glaciers between the Monte Rosa and Mont Cervin. He thence proceeded to the Matmark Alp and remained five days in the vicinity of the Allalein glacier. He afterwards visited the Fée glacier, and completed the expedition by a visit to the Mer de Glace and its tributaries, and a second ascent to the summit of Mont Blanc. The observations thus made



GATEWAY OF THE CITADEL OF TANGIER.



VIEW OF TANGIER FROM THE CITADEL.

are given in the present paper, which treats of the general aspect of the veined structure, its stratification, &c., and the physical analysis of the veined structure. Both these papers are admirably illustrated with diagrams.

ACOUSTICS.—"A Study of the Longitudinal Vibrations of Prismatic Rods, free at the two extremities," is the title of a long memoir (62 pp.), by Professor Alfred Terquem, in the last number of the *Annales de Chimie*. A résumé is given of the researches of the celebrated Chladni, Savart, Wertheim and others; the remarkable experiments of Liassjous being particularly noticed. The author's conclusions are given in a series of tables.

ASTRONOMY IN THE UNITED STATES is the subject of an interesting article by M. Auguste Laugel in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. A full account is given of William Bond, the first great American astronomer, and the gradual establishment by him of the now renowned Observatory at Cambridge. Bond was a watchmaker and a self-taught astronomer, and constructed his own instruments. He was born in 1789, and died in 1859, having presided over the Cambridge Observatory since 1837.

PETURBATION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—M. Jacobi, of St. Petersburg, read a note lately at the meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences on the polarisation which the wires of the telegraph undergo through the conductors, either above or below ground, not being sufficiently insulated. The important fact signalled by him consists in this polarisation generating secondary currents, capable of causing grave perturbations. He reminded the Academy that he was the first to provide a remedy for this inconvenience by introducing into the conducting circuit a counter-battery, having platinum electrodes, which, in polarising, caused a secondary current to rise, of a nature opposed to the first, which was thereby neutralised.

THE DROUGHT OF 1858.—M. Barral has published in the *Annales de Chimie* his memoir on this subject (read before the Academy at Paris), in which he compares the observations made in 1858 with those for 140 years previous. He arrives at the following among other results:—That the waters of the Seine have descended in 1858 to the lowest level known during the observations of 126 years; that the mean of the rainfall in Paris has been hardly inferior to the annual mean; but that, taking the mean of rainfall for France in general, the diminution of rain has been as 21 to 100 as the annual mean; and that the absence of snow during the winter of 1857-8 may be considered as the principal cause of the extraordinary lowering of the water in streams and rivers.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Experiments upon the application of this light to lighthouses are still pursued with great diligence at the central establishment of Chailloit, under the direction of M. Degrand, the engineer, the superintendent of French Lighthouses. The results obtained are said to exceed all his hopes, and to fully justify the expectation of the adoption of the new system of lighting by all the Governments of Europe. The French savans consider their apparatus far superior to that of Professor Holmes, now at work at the South Foreland Lighthouse, described in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* for October 22. The Abbé Moigno says:—"The generating apparatus of Mr. Holmes is much less perfect than the apparatus employed at Paris; it requires a steam-engine of twice the power. Mr. Holmes has also not yet been able to make a trial of the new charcoal of M. Jacquelin, which gives a light more pure, intense, and constant, in the proportion of 3 to 2." Professor Holmes, however, is still continuing his experiments, and is no doubt fully able to compete with his rivals.

VOLCANOS.—The most important paper in the new number of the *Journal of the Geological Society* is one by Mr. G. Poulett Scrope, M.P., on a subject, with which his name has been so long honourably connected—viz., "The Mode of Formation of Volcanic Cones and Craters." Mr. Scrope, in common with Sir Charles Lyell and many other geologists, opposes the theory of upheaval, maintained by von Buch (and to which the great Humboldt gave support), as contradistinguished to that of eruption, held by the early geologists, such as Sansure, Spallanzini, Sir W. Hamilton, &c. They considered that a volcanic mountain was the result of the accumulation over and around an eruptive vent of the fragmentary matter and lavas thrown out; Spallanzini saying, "We must conclude that there were at least as many eruptions from the summit of the mountain as we can count beds of lava." The upheaval theory is, however, still held partially by Dr. Daubeny, of Oxford, Professor J. D. Forbes, of Edinburgh, and others, and is still taught in schools on the Continent. Mr. Scrope's memoir is copiously illustrated by beautiful wood-engravings.

"THE PLACES OF 5345 STARS observed from 1828 to 1854 at the Armagh Observatory, by the Rev. T. R. Robinson, D.D." is the title of a thick octavo volume, printed at Dublin at the expense of Her Majesty's Government, on the recommendation of the Royal Society of London, copies of which are now being presented to scientific societies, astronomical observatories, &c. The Armagh Observatory was founded in 1793 by Prime Minister, the great benefactor and improver of the city. At his death the establishment possessed very few apparatus, the principal being an equatorial by Troughton. The two immediate successors of Prime Minister Robinson took no interest in science. It remained for the present Archbishop, Lord John G. Bessford, to remedy the defect by his gift of a transit instrument, a mural circle, and a reflector of fifteen inches aperture equatorially mounted. The first of these was erected in 1827, the last in 1835. Upon the observations made with these instruments this volume is founded, which is very properly dedicated to his Grace the Archbishop, who, besides his above-mentioned munificent donations, has all along manifested great interest in the work.

FINE ARTS.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

THE winter exhibition at the French Gallery, in Pall-mall, opened for its seventh season on Monday last. The collection of cabinet pictures and sketches (172 in number) is a very fair one, and includes, along with many of a mediocre order, several specimens of remarkable merit by men of mark and likelihood. As we purpose going into a more lengthy review next week, we will for the present content ourselves with pointing out some of the principal features in the display—works which should not be overlooked amongst the R.A.s. Maclellan exhibits a single specimen, "Lear and Cordelia;" E. M. Ward two, "Morning" and "Home Thoughts;" Stanfield and Roberts have each two works, which, though of small dimensions, display their talent to advantage. The former has seldom come out in a more satisfactory and interesting form than in his "Goodwin Sands." Next to these we look for Millais, A.R.A., who feeds his humour to the top of its bent in an extraordinary little bit of "Meditation." J. Philip, A.R.A., presents one of his richly-coloured Spanish beauties. Alexander Johnstone has two very pleasing and carefully-painted works, "Cordelia" and "Cower's Mother." Faed repeats himself in "The Anxious Look-out." E. Crowe is gravely historical in "Boswell's Introduction to the Literary Club." A. Solomon has a very striking female "Study." It will suffice in addition, for the present, simply to mention Mrs. E. M. Ward's "Bed Time," H. Wallis's "Xarifa," W. H. Hunt's "Schoolgirl's Hymn," Martineau's "The Pet of the Brood," Duffield's "Fruit," Hayllar's "In Clover" and "Recreation," S. Solomon's "David and Saul," and Miss Rebecca Solomon's two clever sketches of supposed college life.

MR. WALLIS'S COLLECTION OF MODERN PICTURES.

MR. WALLIS has just opened an exhibition of high-class modern paintings (being part of his own collection), at the Old Water-colour Gallery, in Pall-mall East; and, after a cursory glance round the walls, we may safely affirm that we have seldom seen an equal amount of pictures of importance and beauty brought together within a similar space. The display is creditable, both to the arts of the country and the taste and judgment of the collector. Take, for instance, P. F. Poole's powerful work, "Messengers Bringing Bad Tidings to Job" (purchased for Lord Northwick's collection), which faces the same artist's very original and striking conception of an incident in "The Plague of London." Take Callcott's "grand classical composition" (truly so described) "Diana and her Nymphs Returning from the Chase," a performance of which the artist was so proud that he retained it in his possession till the hour of his death. And take, again, Linnell's (senior) "David Slaying the Lion," in a landscape appropriately bold and wild. These works, which occupy the four principal places in the room, were alone sufficient to establish a high position for British art, historical and landscape. Then there is Constable's extraordinary picture, "The Opening of Waterloo-bridge"—extraordinary for its originality of composition as for its by no means satisfactory manipulation. Dobson's "Parable of the Children in the Market-place" is a striking picture, which was exhibited some years ago, and is found by an exquisite study of a young female by the same hand—"Gretchen." Alexander Johnstone is seen to advantage in "The Coronach" and "The Bonnie Rowan Bush," and others. Of several Stanfields, "The Corniche—Gulf of Genoa," an effective work, is now first exhibited. Amongst other pieces painted, as we believe, expressly for this exhibition, are two by Hulme, "On the Grassy Banks of Wye" and "Old Cottage—Bettws-y-coed" (which show a great advance upon all his former efforts); two charming silvery landscapes by W. Dawson; some clever domestic groups by

G. E. Hicks; "Lake Como," by G. E. Herring; "Hide and Seek" and "The Feu de Joie," very animated and truthful groups of children, by W. H. Knight; a charmingly-expressive little composition, by Frère, entitled "Grandmother Chiding;" and Le Jeune's last-painted picture, and a very pleasing one, "The Mother of Moses Watching the approach of Pharaoh's Daughter after consigning her Infant to the Waters."

MR. NEWTON ON THE BUDRUM SCULPTURES.

A LECTURE was delivered on Monday evening last in the theatre of the South Kensington Museum, by Mr. C. T. Newton, on the Hellenistic Sculptures in the British Museum, and their relation to architecture. Mr. Newton has lately returned to this country, after an absence of some years, having spent a large portion of his time in superintending the excavations at Budrum, the fruit of which has been deposited under the colonnade of the British Museum until space can be provided for it in the galleries of Greek sculpture. Among these accessions are some of the finest works of antique art, as well as curious vases, rare coins, and medals.

The lecturer said:—"The Budrum Marbles were principally fragments of the celebrated Mausoleum, that magnificent structure, deservedly recognised by the ancients as one of the seven wonders of the world. It was erected by Artemisia, to the memory of her beloved and noble husband Mausolus, about 353 B.C. In the years 1846 and 1857 the remains of this remarkable tomb that enriched our national collections were excavated. The object of the lecture is to show the relation of these sculptures to the architecture of the building which they once graced, what that building was, and how the ancients represented sculpture and painting, her sister art. In these days they were regarded as distinct professions; but the relations between these arts was so intimate in the minds of the ancients that it would have been considered equally barbarous to separate either as to distribute that matchless group the Three Graces. The structure of the Mausoleum, and what description of sculpture decorated it, were to be discussed; but the explanation of the former was no easy matter. That grand structure existed no longer; and only a few marbles remained in the British Museum to prove that it once adorned the ancient world. The only available means of obtaining an idea of this tomb was to couple certain passages from Pliny and other ancient authors with the remains of the site already possessed. Attention was called to the shores of Caria, and the famous spot was pointed out on a promontory stretching into the archipelago. After an expenditure of great labour, and the removal of twelve houses built by Turkish peasants upon the site, a corner of the foundation was discovered, composed of green ragstone. On the eastern side was found the fragment of a Persian warrior, busts, and a great variety of drums of columns—all tending to demonstrate the Ionic character of the Mausoleum. The peribolus was discovered under some of the Turkish houses at the commencement of the excavation, together with two colossal horses and three or four heads. The statue supposed to represent Mausolus, from its ideal character, was composed of 53 separate fragments, found distributed about the spot. Pliny states that the building was an oblong quadrangle; the cella, 63 feet from north to south, and 411 feet in circumference; that it was surrounded by thirty-six columns, and that these columns were 37½ feet in height; its total height from base to apex was 140 feet. Portions of the horses which stood at the top of this pyramid were discovered along with bricks which formed the steps of the Mausoleum; these were twenty-four in number, 11½ inches in depth. The colonnade was, from east to west, 60 feet, and rather more from north to south; the intercolumniations were very considerable. How they were separated is a problem which he (Mr. Newton) thought was unsolvable, but he hoped that architects would some day arrive at the explanation. The basement, composed of green ragstone, was 65 feet in height, but the greater part of that basement had been carried away, and formed the principle feature in the ramparts of the Castle of the Knights of St. John, at Budrum. Four slabs of the friezes from the top of the columns were discovered, as well as twenty portions of lions; the positions of the latter were between the columns, and, no doubt, guarded, as it were, the tomb—this being the general feature in all Greek mausoleums. A lion was also found at each corner of the basement. They were very well finished, and could only be appreciated by a close inspection: twenty statues were found with them; that of the Persian warrior was, certainly, the finest specimen of Greek art that embellished the Mausoleum, from its vigorous and beautiful treatment. With regard to the style of these sculptures, the artists who decorated the Mausoleum were unquestionably the most celebrated of their day; and Scopas was the chief of them. He chose the eastern side, the other artists the western, and they did each their best to excel one another. The four slabs were all found on the eastern portion, and they might be safely attributed to Scopas. The frieze was painted blue and red; the subject was the Battle of the Amazons. Two or three other friezes were found, regarding the position of which there is only conjecture: one of them was in relief. Another appears to represent a chariot, and three portray the Battle of the Centaurs. With reference to the figures that were excavated, he (Mr. Newton) conceived them to be of the finest description. They gave us the first idea of Greek sculpture. The subject of the sculpture of the Mausoleum, however, unlike the Parthenon, whose theme was found in the poem, was difficult of connection; between the larger marbles, the ram and boar, the affinity was very obscure. The contemplation of these works of Phileus and Scopas was sublime; they gave the artists each a character almost god-like; and the Knights of St. John must have been barbarous in the extreme to have robbed the resting-place of Mausolus for the mere gratification of sticking the sculptures rudely about their castle as mere ornaments. The Turkish peasants completed the destruction, and built the houses which were destroyed at the commencement of the excavations. Nevertheless these invaluable fragments were at length deposited in a glass shed under the portico of the British Museum; but he (the lecturer) believed that Mr. Panizzi and the other authorities of the foundation had most reluctantly consented to this arrangement; but there was no space for their reception inside the building. He would say that, if these precious remains of Scopas were allowed to continue in this dark and imperfectly protected inclosure—for no steps had up to that time been taken to build a suitable gallery for them—we should bring down upon us the merited reproaches of foreign nations, who would accuse us of selfishly carrying away the most exquisite fragments of Greek art, and not appreciating them afterwards." The lecturer retired amid the warmest applause of the audience.

Mr. Newton has been recently appointed Vice-Consul at Rome, and will proceed thither on the completion of his account of his explorations at Budrum, Cnidus, &c., which is to be published by Messrs. Day and Son.

LIFE-BOATS IN SCOTLAND.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

HAVING seen in your paper of the 29th of October last an article showing the great necessity there is for life-boats on the coast of Scotland, I am desirous of giving ten pounds towards the building of a boat. Will you give such information in your Journal as will enable me to send my contribution to the proper quarter?

Edinburgh, November 14.

A CONSTANT READER.

[Contributions in aid of this laudable undertaking will be thankfully received by Messrs. Willis, Percival, and Co., 76, Lombard-street, bankers to the Life-boat Institution; Messrs. Herries and Co., 16, St. James's-street; Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand; by all the London and country bankers; and by the secretary, Richard Lewis, at the office of the institution, 14, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.]

The next meeting of the Scientific Congress of France is to be held at Cherbourg. It will be opened on the 3rd of September, 1890, and will last at least eight days. The Normandy Association will hold its great meeting on the 8th of September, during the sitting of the congress.

The *Agram Gazette* states that Osman Pacha has just received, as a present from the Pope, his Holiness's portrait, engraved on onyx and richly mounted. Services rendered by Osman when in office at Tripoli, with respect to the erection of a Roman Catholic convent, have procured him this favour.

JAPAN.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"We are again at Kanagawa, in the Bay of Jeddo, some seventeen miles below the capital, on the southern bank, and designed by the negotiators to be the port of the still secluded and taboed metropolis, the residence of the Tycoon, and, for six months in every year, of all the great feudal Princes in the land, who are compelled thus to do service to the Suzerain, and, when they return, to put in bail for good behaviour in the persons of their wives and children. None but the heads of the diplomatic missions are permitted to take up their residence in this cynosure of Japanese dignity, rank, and fashion. But it is not so absolutely shut to visitors as such a stipulation might seem to indicate. The heads of missions must receive visits from those of war, if not from their friends—and so the egg is made to stand by a very simple process—without serious difficulty, if due discretion be shown—and Jeddo may be seen. If I am not mistaken, a photographic artist has already obtained a few very interesting views of the temples assigned temporarily to the British and American diplomatic agents as residences. In due time, no doubt, the public, by the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, or stereoscopic impressions, will have the opportunity of gratifying their curiosity. The buildings are large and rambling, quaint and odd in their forms and distribution, and most picturesquely situated in well-kept grounds, stocked with fine timber and ornamental shrubs. The ponds are filled with gold and silver fish, some so large and fat as to suggest comparison with portly abbot and sleepy monk; and so perfectly secured by the Buddhist respect for life, that they will come to the surface at call, and snatch the crumbs of bread from the extended hand, in a way which only Japanese fish, born and bred in a Temple of Buddha, I am inclined to think, could be induced to practise."

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE leading news of the week relates to art in England. On Wednesday last the self-chosen forty Royal Academicians, holding carefully-engraved diplomas from the Crown, proceeded in solemn conclave to select two Associates from their body to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Mr. Leslie and the resignation of Sir Robert Smirke. Deep was the consultation—deeper still the endeavour to divine who were to be the men. After-promises of votes, as exercised in many charitable asylums, were, it is said, offered. "If, on this occasion, you vote for my man, then" —. What heats and jealousies these Royal Academy elections lead to! That we have nothing in literature of the kind we are most unfeignedly happy to think. True, that the annual November election in the Royal Academy of Arts in England is not a Wakefield election for a seat in the Parliament of England, but it trenches not a little upon it. Not that the two elected gentlemen—Mr. Philip, of Spain and Scotland, and Mr. Sydney Smirke, of the Carlton and Conservative Clubs—are not in every respect fit to be of the favoured forty; but where is Ned Cooke, our English Canaletti? where is Augustus Egg? where are —? But never mind. Poor Associates of a body, you will have to wait for another year! and if not then, under the laws of your body, until November, 1891, or say, November, 1892. Thus much we can report, that Mr. Leslie would have been pleased with the election of Mr. Philip, and Sir Robert Smirke cannot be displeased with the election of Mr. Sydney Smirke.

Another Art paragraph. Sir Charles Eastlake, who buys for our National Gallery, has been into Hanover, and has carried away from the château of Söder, and shipped for England, two undoubted and untouched Ruysdaels, with which, it is asserted, no member of the House of Commons (that body so well versed in Art) will attempt to quarrel. The two cost more than two thousand pounds—a trifling sum when we see the conscience-money received twice a day at least by her Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"A married woman should not publish a book," so said a wit a few days ago. Here is poor Mrs. Murray, of the Canary Islands, almost in as much trouble as the Murray of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's ballad. What are the facts? Mrs. Murray, the wife of the English Consul in the Canary Islands, publishes a readable book about Morocco, Spain, and the Canary Islands. The book turns out to be disagreeably true, whereupon Don Diegos and Donna Inezes, in dozens demand the removal of the fair author's husband. He is no longer to be England's Consul in the Canary Islands. He is to lose the Canary and have the Sack. We sincerely trust he will not have the sack.

Mr. Bentley announces a book more than likely to be of service to the right understanding of English history, if published in its integrity. Mr. Rose's journals and letters will throw an Armstrong-gun shot, it is said, into Holland House and Lansdowne House.

The newspapers have been killing a capital old actor of the old school. They have been killing Tilly Tibbury. But Tibbury is in the flesh, and can write and act. He has written to say that he is not dead, but open, not for dissection, but for an engagement.

Who, it is asked in architectural circles, is to be Lord De Grey's successor as President of the Institute of British Architects? Some say Lord Palmerston—some Mr. Parker, of Oxford. We are to have, we are told, a battle of the Styles. Pure Corinthians will fight with bastard Goths, Early Greeks with Early English. Mr. Ruskin will bring up the dirt and seaweed of Venice. Altogether, we are promised an elegant bricklayers' and stonemasons' row. It is to be regretted that a nobleman so accomplished as Earl De Grey should have died at this moment, when the war of styles is continued in a very bad style.

A favourite writer has just reappeared. Mr. Harrison Ainsworth has been before the public of late in no other kind than that of a Sir Vincent Cotton light. He has been ribboning and farming two magazines. He has had both *Colburn* and *Bentley* in hand—two bookseller's remainders, bear in mind, dear reader, of the dead and the living. His three-and-sixpenny *Colburn* stands sadly in need of that American drink, now in favour in Piccadilly, called not un-justly a "corpse-reviver." The *Bentley* has been revived by the commencement, last week, of a story by Mr. Ainsworth himself, entitled "Ovingdean Grange: a Tale of the Southdowns," savouring and smacking sweetly of Southdown mutton, Southdown mushrooms, and Southdown wheatears.

"We see," said Swift in one of his most sarcastic moods, "what God Almighty thinks of riches by the people to whom he gives them." There is truth in the sarcasm; but what noble exceptions we can find! Uneducated thousands run to Columbia for as yet undiscovered gold. A Christian woman in soul and heart, with gold in thousands carrying the head of our beloved Queen and the arms of Great Britain, gives twenty-five thousand pounds to the foundation of the Protestant Church in Columbia. This is one of this lady's lesser deeds of the same kind. No Thellusson blood runs in the veins of Miss Burdett Coutts.

The Rev. Arthur Cazenove, M.A., on resigning the Curacy of Woodchurch, Kent, has been presented with a handsome oak sideboard, of the value of £20, as a token of esteem and regard.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—Rev. H. Maclean to be Rector and Vicar of Dunfeeny, Kildare. Rev. R. E. Eyre to be Rector and Vicar of Donaghda, Clonfert. Rev. R. J. O'Riordan to be Rector and Vicar of Killea, Waterford. *Rectories:* Rev. F. H. Burdett to Kilkee; Rev. C. Dale to Ham, Kent; Rev. T. B. Ferris to Guisley, Yorkshire; Rev. A. Hensley to Grove, Notts; Rev. T. Jones to Llanengan, Carnarvon; Rev. W. Molyneux to Twineham, Sussex; Rev. E. Polehampton to Hatfield, Sussex; Rev. J. W. Wynn, M.A., to Broome, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* Rev. J. Bagshaw to Sutton-Madock, Shropshire; Rev. J. Croker to Shirley, Derbyshire; Rev. E. Lewis to Aberdare, Glamorgan; Rev. T. G. Nicholas to Lower Halston, Kent; Rev. H. Shute to Great Milton, Oxon; Rev. J. Williams to Hope, Flintshire; Rev. D. S. Wrangham to South Cave, Yorkshire. *Incumbency:* Rev. W. R. Morrison to St. James's, Halifax, Yorkshire. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. S. Andrew to Wall, Lichfield; Rev. D. Evans to Pont Bleiddyn, Flint; Rev. H. L. Cooper to Shipley, Sussex; Rev. W. Grasett to Charlton-Abbotts, Gloucestershire; Rev. J. B. Gwyn to Monkash, Glamorganshire; Rev. S. B. Harris, M.A., to St. Martin at Palace, Norwich; Rev. S. Key to Fulford, Yorkshire. *Curacies:* Rev. F. J. Aldrich to St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; Rev. J. Butler to Navan, Meath; Rev. H. S. Byrth to Newton-in-Makerfield, Lancashire; Rev. G. C. Cardale to Caenby and Saxby, Lincolnshire; Rev. M. A. Clare to Stackallan, Meath; Rev. T. H. Flynn to Brighouse, Halifax; Hon. and Rev. W. O. Ellis to Prestwich, Lancashire; Rev. E. J. Haddock to Athlone; Rev. R. Helme, M.A., to Chelmsford; Rev. T. Housman to Hartill, Yorkshire; Rev. H. J. Hutchinson to Holme, on Spalding Moor, near York; Rev. J. H. Jowitt, M.A., to Ilkstone, Derbyshire; Rev. J. Kilbride to Finea, Meath; Rev. W. J. Marshall to Clanamoran, Meath; Rev. W. H. Priestley to Odey, Yorkshire; Rev. W. C. Ringwood to Aldraccan, Meath; Rev. D. Smith to the new church, Clifton, in the chapelry of Hartshead-cum-Clifton, Yorkshire; Rev. H. M. Turton to a cure in the diocese of Nelson, New Zealand. Rev. J. Wallis to be Minister of Stockwell Chapel, Surrey.

WESTERN AFRICA.—A new King has been placed upon the throne of Duke Town, in Old Calabar, under the title of Archibong II. At the ceremony of installation all the supercargoes and missionaries were present at Palavar House. The people having been all assembled by beat of drum, a native officer proclaimed the new King. In the afternoon a grand dinner, partly in native and partly in European style, was given in the King's own house. The King presented each white man and native gentleman present with a silk scarf. There were some speeches made, and a great deal of kind and friendly feeling seemed to prevail. The King was crowned with a black beaver hat. The first act of the new monarch's reign was the abolition of Sunday markets, which have hitherto been regularly held.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

According to a most elaborate index in Weatherby's *Sheet Calendar* the horses which have run in Great Britain, exclusive of nine yearlings at Shrewsbury, number about 1414; and of those 637 are winners, or at least dividers, of races, Jack Spring heading the poll with twelve. Shrewsbury has not commanded the great fields which it did two or three seasons back; but still it has been so successful, and the visitors so loth to quit their sport for '59, that Mr. Frail extemporised a fourth day. Mutineer received 6lb. from Timandra and beat her cleverly by a neck for the Handicap; and Lord Stamford's yearling filly by Orlando out of Volley, for which his Lordship gave 70 gs. at the Royal sale, paid her price twice over by winning the Anglesey. The rumour that Palmer's Goldfinder was working in an Islington omnibus has been contradicted by the statement that he is in an Hungarian stud, but no one has yet come forward to rescue the other Chester winner, St. Lawrence, from the imputation of drawing a Marylebone cab. Poison, the first winner that Frank Butler ever rode for the Oaks, was sold lately for about ten guineas; and we see that the King may wile away their time next week by shooting for the brood mare Merry Peal at Hornsey Wood, "thirty subscribers at £10 each, nine pigeons and twenty-one yards rise."

The hunting-field has already this season been productive of two deaths, and severe accidents, both to a master, huntsman, and whip. The accident to the huntsman (Baron Rothschild's), we are told, was a most singular one. He was jumping out of an orchard through a couple of plum-trees when his hand, which he put up to save his head, caught in the branches: he was dragged off his horse, and it was found on examination that three of his nails had been torn out of their sockets. Some errors have been pointed out to us in our report of the opening run with the Quorn, both as regards the nature of the fences and the leaders in the early part of it; and we may add, that the fox was not killed, but lost, when dead beat, close to Owston Wood. Mr. Talby had a capital thing when Launde Wood last Saturday, and the Duke a capital fifty minutes, ending with a kill in the vale, on the Wednesday before. The Brocklesby have so far had poor sport, and a very indifferent scent.

Just as Mr. Rarcy's antagonists were flattering themselves that he could not find a crack subject in Dublin, a very "proud and lively" one turned up in the shape of a thoroughbred sire. He got on to his hind legs the moment he was in the ring, and, braying every strap upon him, sent his groom rolling, and fairly set Mr. Rarcy at defiance. He was soon quite bathed in foam, tossed the straw up, bit at the spectators, and fairly roared with rage. Having washed his hands and rested a few minutes, Mr. Rarcy set to with him, and then commenced a mortal combat of courage and tact against overwhelming strength, which went on with varied success for nearly an hour. He, however, laid him low at last. The victory was a most complete one; and, after a short lecture from his back, which had hardly ever felt a rider before, the horse followed his tamer round the arena, led by a straw. Mr. Rarcy has been visiting the Giant's Causeway since then, by way of a little rest from his toils, and appears at Liverpool on the 22nd.

But for the entries made by members of Earl Craven's family, the lists at Ashdown would have been meagre indeed; but we are glad to hear that a grand effort will be made to get up a spring meeting on the same scale as the one last year. Patience, by Black Cloud, won the Craven Cup without doing any very severe work, and is likely to be no small favourite for the Newmarket Champion Puppy Stakes. At Whitehaven old Seagull carried off the Cup, for which his companion Seneca was bent on in the second ties. The meetings for next week are Longford, Derbyshire, on Tuesday, &c.; Marham Club, Norfolk, from Wednesday to Friday; Kyle Club, Ayrshire, on Wednesday, &c.; and Arblot and Brampton, on Thursday and Friday.

The eleven, or rather the twelve, arrived safe at Liverpool on Friday night, after a very rough passage; but as yet cricketers do not seem to have organised the public dinner welcome to them which has been mooted. George Parr's transatlantic sketches on such an occasion would be uncommonly vivid.

SHREWSBURY AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—Fractious, 1. Marmalade, 2. Corporation Plate.—Contract, 1. Brandyball, 2. Shorts Handicap.—Chantress, 1. Creeper, 2. Anglesey Stakes.—Volley f., 1. Promise f., 2. Abbey Handicap.—Labbler, 1. Lustre, 2. Shrewsbury Handicap.—Mutineer, 1. Timandra, 2. Hurdle Race.—Magenta, 1. Jealousy, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Foregate Stakes.—Orcus, 1. Contract, 2. Stewards' Cup.—Harry Stanley, 1. Conductor, 2. Acton Burnall Nursery Handicap.—Golden Pippin, 1. Norton, 2. Newport Gold Cup.—Romeo, 1. Broadlands, 2. Handicap Plate of 30 sovs each.—Queen of the May, 1. Codiell, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Rosamond, 1. Gaylad, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.—Why Not, 1. Malachite, 2. Severn Handicap.—Lustre, 1. Grillage, 2.

THURSDAY.

Column Handicap.—Donizetti, 1. Timandra, 2. Longleat Handicap.—Miss Julia, 1. Raven, 2. Nursery Handicap.—Sir William, 1. Actress, 2. Monkmoor Handicap.—Gwellyon, 1. Wallace, 2. Annual Steeple Chase.—Longford, 1. Chance, 2.

The screw steam-yacht *Fox*, recently returned from the Arctic regions, was sold by public auction on Friday week, at Lloyd's Captains' room, Royal Exchange, for £2825. It was stated that the *Fox* cost £3500, and £2000 was expended on her preparatory to the late expedition.

The three persons who were supposed to have perished in the inundation which occurred at Messrs. Smith and Forester's colliery, at Bucknall, Staffordshire, have been rescued. The poor fellows were three days and three nights in the pit, without food or light.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 3309; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4354; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 807; one students' evening (Wednesday), 214; total, 9134.

The *Great Eastern*, during her stay at Holyhead, was so badly supplied with fresh water, the quantity and quality being both at fault, that on more than one occasion the necessary supply for dietary purposes had to be sent from Liverpool.

In the obituary of the *Times* of Tuesday were recorded the names of seven deceased persons whose united ages amounted to the high number of 604 years, giving an average of more than 86 years as the term of each life.

An Imperial ukase, granting to the serfs of the Imperial domains in Russia personal rights and the faculty to possess landed property, has appeared.

A woman was committed for trial by the Monmouth magistrates yesterday week upon a charge of bigamy—the culprit being possessed of two husbands, one employed at the Blaina Works in the day and the other in the night turn, both of whom appear to have been living with her at the same time.

The *Macclesfield Courier* contradicts the recent assertion that the Hon. Henry Stanley, son of Lord Stanley of Alderley, had become a Mussulman. Mr. Stanley had merely assumed the costume of the East in order to facilitate his intercourse with the natives.

"Civilisation is extending to Mecca." A "Pocket Companion for Pilgrims," at one rupee a copy, is thus advertised in the *Ordoo Guide*:—"A useful work, called the 'Tahfatool Hanji,' containing a detailed description of the injunctions prescribed for pilgrimage to Mecca, Medina, and other holy places, compiled in easy Persian by Mohamud Abdour Rowoof, is now in the press."

The Church of All Saints was opened for Divine worship in Hobart Town, Tasmania, on the 18th of August last. This church, which was built entirely by the voluntary offerings of the people, and with the active support and sympathy of the working classes, makes the fifth building belonging to the Church of England in that city. It will accommodate 300 persons, and the fittings are all free.

On the occasion of the opening, a few weeks ago, of seventeen miles of the Madras Railway in the Madhar district, the natives crowded to see the trial-trip of the "smoke bandy," which travelled at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The women signified their reverence by saluting it, and many of the men strove hard to keep up with it. New signals had been drilled to their work, and placed at every mile of the line, but several of them, on the approach of the engine, threw their signals on the ground and took to their heels.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 19' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN IN 24 HOURS.
	Barometer Reduced to 32° F. at Sea Level.	Thermometer at 5 a.m.	Thermometer at 1 p.m.	Thermometer at 5 p.m.	Thermometer at 9 p.m.	Minimum at 10 a.m.	Maximum at 10 p.m.	Direction.	Force.	
Nov. 1	30.47	38.0	38.7	42.0	40.0	35.5	44.1	N. W.S.W.	142	.00
" 2	30.71	38.0	31.6	36.7	36.7	26.6	44.0	N.W. S.W.	78	.00
" 3	30.69	38.5	32.5	31.9	31.9	26.6	46.8	E	203	.00
" 4	30.43	40.5	29.6	31.2	31.2	31.2	47.8	E. E.N.E.	181	.00
" 5	30.36	39.6	33.8	37.9	37.9	30.6	42.8	N.N.E.	78	.00
" 6	30.25	28.0	27.6	29.9	29.9	23.1	32.4	N.E. S.W.	23	.00
" 7	30.32	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	19.5	42.4	S.W. N.	103	.00

We hear that the collection of Javanese antiquities belonging to the late Sir Stamford Raffles, is about to be added to the British Museum.

Miss Burdett Coutts has offered to pay the cost (£180) of a lifeboat and her gear, which the Royal National Life-boat Institution has decided to station at Sillith, near Carlisle.

The Earl of Southesk has sent a number of beavers from Canada to Kinnaird, in the hope that this useful and remarkable animal may become naturalised to this country.

M. Reissiger, Chapel Master of the Court of Saxony, and successor in those functions to the celebrated composer of the "Freischütz," has just died at Dresden.

A St. Louis (Missouri) paper, called the *Herald*, declares that Lord Palmerston is at the bottom of the Harper's Ferry "insurrection," and that his Lordship got it up because of the San Juan difficulty.

The *Boston Courier* says the family of the great Mormon prophet, Joe Smith, still dwell in Nauvoo. No persuasion can prevail on them to remove to Utah. His widow has married again.

A marvellous story is related by the *North British Mail* of a dog which, having been washed overboard in the Day of Biscay, found its way back to its master's house in Glasgow.

Ship mails will be made up in the General Post Office for Melbourne to be forwarded by the steamer *Great Britain*, which is appointed to leave on the 5th proximo.

The stocks were again brought into requisition at Lancaster last week, when a dissolute fellow was publicly exposed in them for six hours, having failed to pay the penalty for drunkenness.

A boy eleven years of age has just died at Kendal from injuries received by the bursting of an old pistol-barrel, used by the deceased and other lads in firing by way of amusement.

Herr E. Pauer has succeeded Mr. Cipriani Potter at the Academy of Music. Mr. J. Hullah has taken the place at the Chatter House organ, long filled by Mr. Horsley.

The Madrid journals state that attempts made to cultivate the sugar cane in the neighbourhood of Mataro, in Catalonia, have been attended with a fair degree of success.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The unfavourable rumours afloat in reference to the state of Italian politics, and the uneasy feeling observable on the Paris Bourse, have produced some inactivity in the market for Home Securities, and, in some instances, a slight decline in the quotations. The comparative scarcity of stock, however, has prevented any important fall; but we understand that many parties have considered it prudent to close their accounts for the present.

Both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street the demand for money has been very active. Although the supply of capital is still large, the rates of discount "out of doors" have further advanced. Short first-class paper has been done at 2½; three months' at 2½; four months' at 3; and six months' at 3½ to 4 per cent.

Tenders were received on Saturday by the East Indian Railway Company for no less a sum than £1,600,000 in Five per Cent. Debentures. About £1,400,000 was subscribed for, and the company have offered a commission of 1 per cent. to those who will subscribe for the balance. Much surprise has been expressed in various quarters that no large amount should have been required at once; but we believe that heavy amounts have to be paid into the Indian Treasury, and for iron purchased in this country. The withdrawal of so large a sum from the market, however, has had some influence upon the value of money. Nevertheless, loans for short periods and upon Government Securities may still be obtained in the Stock Exchange at 1½ to 2 per cent.

The new Indian Loan has been much less active, owing to the decision of the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices upon application made to them to authorise an investment of certain trust funds in the loan in question. The decision is in effect that the new Stock is not "India Stock," the interest of which is guaranteed, within the meaning of the Trustees Relief Act of last Session. No doubt, however, a bill will be introduced legalising investments of trust moneys in all Indian Government loans.

The total imports of bullion have been under £220,000. The whole of the gold at hand has been disposed of for the Continent, and there has been a fair demand for silver, at 54.7d. for bars, and 54.1½d. for Mexican dollars, the supply of which is very limited. Advances from St. Petersburg state that the rate of discount has advanced to 8½ per cent, and that duties have been raised at the Custom House in the shape of railway shares as security. The mania for speculating in those securities appears to have resulted in a collapse in moneyed circles.

On Monday English Stocks were very inactive, and prices had a downward tendency. Bank Stock marked 228; India Stock 223 and 223; Ditto, Scrip, 102½. The Reduced Three per Cents realised 95½; Consols, for Money, 95½ to 96; Ditto, for Account, 95½; New Three per Cents, 94½ to 95½; Five per Cents Annuities, 110; India Five per Cents, 104½ to 105½; Ditto, Debentures, 185½ to 186; Ditto, 185½ to 186; Ditto, Bonds, 23 prem. to 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 28s. to 31s. prem. There was a slight improvement in the tone of the market on Tuesday, and prices closed as follows:—Bank Stock, 208; Reduced Three per Cents, 94½; Consols, 95½ to 96; New Three per Cents, 94½; Long Annuities, 185½ to 186; India Stock, 223; India Five per Cents, 103½; Ditto, Scrip, 103½; Ditto, Debentures, 185½ to 186; Ditto, 185½ to 186; Bonds, 18s. dis.; Consols for Account, 95½; Exchequer Bills, 27s. to 31s. prem. Increased purchases of Stock having been made on Wednesday prices were somewhat firm. Consols touched 96½ for Money, and 96½ to 97 for the Account. Bank Stock sold at 223 to 224; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 94½; India Stock, 223 to 224; Ditto, Debentures, New, 95½ to 96; India Bonds, 18s. dis. to 2s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 27s. to 30s. prem. On Thursday the market generally was flat, although the Directors of the Bank of England made no change in their minimum rate of discount, and prices were dropping. Consols for Money were 96 to 96½ and 95½ to 96; the Account price was 96½. The Reduced and New Three per Cents marked 94½. India Loan Debentures, 185½ to 186; Ditto, 185½ to 186; Exchequer Bills, 27s. to 30s. prem. The Five per Cent. Annuities were 111½. India Stock was firm at 223; and the New, 103½.

From Canada we learn that several bank suspensions have taken place. Other institutions are expected to stop payment in consequence.

The Foreign House has continued extremely quiet. In some instances prices have ruled rather easier, but the change in them, compared with last week, has been unimportant. The leading quotations are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 102½; Ditto, 1890 and 1899, 102; Brazilian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 182½ to 183; Ditto, 1898, 96; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 80½; Ditto, Deferred, 90½; Chilean Six per Cents, 103½; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 91½; Ditto, Unimpaired, 71; Peruvian Three per Cents, 70½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 90½; Russian Three per Cents, 63½; Spanish Three per Cents, 44½; Ditto New, Deferred, 33; Turkish Six per Cents, 70; Ditto New, 65½; Turkish Four per Cents, 103½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 65½; Dutch Four per Cents, 99½; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cent Dollar Bonds, 81½.

There has been a fair amount of activity in the market for Joint-stock Bank Shares. Australasia have realised 82; Bank of Egypt, 21½; Bank of London, 50½; British North America, 59; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 18½; City, 65; Colonial, 35½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17½; London Chartered of Australia, 22½; London and County, 21; London Joint-stock, 31½; London and Westminster, 52½; New South Wales, 51; Oriental, 34; Ottoman, 16½; and Union of Australia, 40½.

Only a moderate business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities. Canada Six per Cents have been done at 115½; New Brunswick Five per Cents, 112; New South Wales Five per Cents, 183½ and upwards, 101½; Nova Scotia Sterling Debentures, 111½; and Victoria Six per Cent Bonds, 110½.

Miscellaneous Securities have been very quiet. Australian Agricultural have marked 31; Berlin Waterworks, 14; Crystal Palace, 13; Electric Telegraph, 104½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 11; London Discount, 2½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 14; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 79; Ditto, New, 25; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 153; Southern Australian Investment, 122; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 61; London Dock, 69; Victoria, 104.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market, notwithstanding that the

traffic receipts continue large, have been very moderate, and prices have shown signs of weakness. The Account has been adjusted, and the rates of "continuation" have ruled easy. The following are the official closing quotations of Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 90½; Cornwall, 61; Eastern Counties, 55; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 79; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 27; Great Northern, 101½; Ditto, A Stock, 89½; Great Western, 64½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96½; London and Blackwall, 65½; London and Brighton, 113; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35½; Midland, 105½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 91½; Ditto, Leeds, 47; Ditto, York, 75½; South Devon, 43½; South-Eastern, 77½; South Wales, 71; Stockton and Darlington, 36.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Chester and Holyhead, 48½; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 100½; South Staffordshire, 101.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 127½; Great Western Four-and-a-half per Cent, 97½; Ditto, Chester Shares, 17½; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 74½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 26 Shares, 5; Ditto, Redcomb Six per Cent, 53; North Staffordshire, 23½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 81½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 96; Ceylon, 61; Eastern Bengal, 31; East India, 100½; Ditto, F Shares Extension, 41; Ditto, Jubulpore, 48; Grand Trunk of Canada, Six per Cent Preference, 92½; Ditto, Debonature, 72; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 186½; Ditto, 1857, 72½; Great Indian Peninsula, 93; Ditto, New, 51; Great Western of Canada, 133; Ditto, New, 74; Madras, Five per Cents, 90; Sindh, New, 141; Punjab, 33.

FOREIGN.—Dutch Rhenish, 104½; Eastern of France, 25½; Great Luxembourg, 61; Lombardo-Venetian, 113; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 35½; Recife and San Francisco, 109; Royal Danish, 113; Southern of France, 20; Western and North-Western of France, 21½.

Friday Afternoon.

The market for home stocks has ruled steady to-day as to price, but the business done has been only moderate. Consols, for Money, have marked 95½ to 96; Ditto, for Account, 96 to 96½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 94½. India Securities have been rather flat, and the transaction in Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have not increased.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat received fresh up to-day was very moderate, and the show of samples was limited. Although the attendance of millers was by no means numerous, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce ruled steady, at prices fully equal to Monday, and at which a good clearance was effected. Most descriptions of foreign wheat were held for money, and in some instances really the parcels were the turn dealer; the business plying, however, was only moderate. There was a good demand for floating cargoes of grain off Melbourne, and Odessa wheat was rather higher. The barley trade was very firm, but we have no change to notice in prices. The supply was again limited. Fine malt sold steadily, at full quotations. Inferior parcels were a slow inquiry. The supply of oats was small, and the oat trade ruled quiet, at fully the late improvement in value. Peas, beans, and flour were steady, at extreme rates.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 2330; barley, 4070; malt, 2130; oats, 110; flour, 1000.

14th: oats, 183. Foreign: wheat, 16,000; barley, 3340; malt, 10,010; flour, 49,440. English.—Wheat, 100s and 100s, red, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; ditto, white, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; ryegrass, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; grinding barley, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; distiller's ditto, 2s. to 3s.; malting ditto, 3s. to 4s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; brown ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Kingston and Ware, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Chivalier, 6s. to 7s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; potato ditto, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Youghal and Cork, black, 2s. to 3s.; ditto, white, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; dock beans, 3s. to 4s.; grey peas, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; mangle, 3s. to 4s.; white, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; bolleas, 3s. to 4s. per quarter; town mangle flour, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; town household, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; country marks, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per 200lb.; American flour, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per barrel; French ditto, 2s. to 3s. per sack.

Seeds.—For the time of year, the market generally may be considered steady, at full prices. Linseed.—English, 40s. to 40s. 6d.; Canada, 40s. to 40s. 6d.; hem seed, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per quarter; coriander, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; white, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; tares, 8s. to 9s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 24½ to 25 per last. Linseed cakes, English, 29s. to 29 10s.; ditto, foreign, 24½ to 25; rape cakes, 25 to 25 5s. per ton; canary, 38s. to 38s. per quarter. Red clover 3s. to 3s. 6d.; white ditto 3s. to 3s. 6d. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 6½d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Imported Weekly Average.—Wheat, 13,141; barley, 35,111; oats, 21,561; ryegrass, 22,741; beans, 43,341; peas, 37,841.

The 2½ Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 42s. 9d.; barley, 35s. 8d.; oats, 21s. 5d.; ryegrass, 22s. 10d.; beans, 39s. 2d.; peas, 35s. 4d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 137,765; barley, 93,001; oats, 12,761; ryegrass, 509; beans, 44,435; peas, 2566 quarters.

For the demand for all kinds continues heavy, at dropping prices. Common sound cotton is now quoted at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb.

Sugar.—About an average business has been passing in most kinds of sugar, and prices, generally, have been supported. We find India has the good hands at 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Mauritius, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; Bengal, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Madras, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are in moderate request, at about previous current rates. Common goods, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; middling to superior, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; crushed, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee.—Our market, generally, is very quiet and inactive; but, compared with last week, very little change has taken place in the quotations. Rice.—The demand has ruled brisk, and prices have advanced fully 3d. per cwt. The quantity on offer has fallen off.

Provisions.—Nearly all kinds of butter have met a very inactive demand, at about previous quotations. Bacon is heavy, and again cheaper. Lard supports late currencies; but all other provisions are a dull inquiry.

Tallow.—Our market is firm, and prices are well supported. F.Y.O., on the spot, has sold at 5s. 2d. and for the year, 5s. per cwt.

Oils.—Lined oil has found buyers, at 237 10s. on the spot. Olive supports the late improvement in value, and other oils are steady. Spirits of turpentine have realised 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—Only a limited business has been doing in rum, at about last week's quotations. The brandy market is less active, nevertheless prices are supported. Grain spirit supports previous rates.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 22 10s. to 24 4s.; clover ditto, 24 0s. to 25 5s.; and straw, 21 0s. to 21 10s. per load. Feeds steady.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing briskly, and the quotations rule 1½ to 2½ per lb. higher than at the previous series.

Tannins.—The supplies are only moderate, and the demand is inactive, at from 7s. to 12s. per cwt.

Coal (Friday).—Holywell, 15s.; Haswell, 2s.; Belmont, 17s. 9d.; Heaton, 20s.; Hengh Hall, 20s. 6d.; Thornley, 17s. 6d.; Whitworth, 15s. 6d.; Harrogate, 15s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Our market is but moderately supplied with most kinds of new hops. New Wealds and Sussex qualities continue in good request, at full prices. In other kinds the business doing is rather limited, and the market is not so active. East Kent pease, 8s. to 11s.; Weald of Kent ditto, 6s. to 7s.; Sussex ditto, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, Nov. 17).—The supply of beasts here to-day was only moderate, and the quality of all breeds was inferior. The best 80s. &c. sold steadily, at fully Monday's prices; otherwise the best trade was in a sluggish state, at former terms. Although the numbers of sheep were rather limited, the market was very lively, at unaltered current rates. The best 100s. were worth quite 5s. 5d. per 5lb. Calves—the show of which was only moderate—moved off slowly, at barely Monday's advanced rates. The pork trade was tolerably firm; but much was a dull inquiry;—per 8lb. to slink the stall: Coarse and inferior best, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 2s. 10d. to 2s. 12d.; prime 200s, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse wooled ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 12d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 12d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling calves, 1s. to 2s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 2s. to 2s. 6d. each. Total supply: 100s, 200s, 300s; sheep, 400; calves, 100; pigs, 300. Foreign: 200s, 200; sheep, 810; calves, 81.

Neigate and Leadenhall (Friday). The supplies of meat are very extensive. Prime beef, mutton, and pork sell steadily, at very full prices; otherwise, this trade is inactive. Inferior beef, 7s. 8d. to 7s. 10d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; large pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.; small pork, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d. per 8lb. by the carcass.



THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.—TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN CORNHILL

A NEW feature was introduced in the November show of this year by the erection of a triumphal arch in Cornhill, under which the procession passed, on Lord Mayor's Day, on its way from the Guildhall to Westminster. Here the procession paused a short time whilst the children of the Cornhill and Lime-street Ward Schools advanced and presented to the Lord Mayor, who has for some time past acted as president of the schools, an address thanking him and the Lady Mayoress for the kind support they had rendered to the schools. His Lordship, having received the address, said a few words of encourage-

ment to the children, and the procession proceeded on its way to Westminster. The present Lord Mayor is, we should add, Alderman of the ward of Cornhill.

The arch, which was a Gothic one, had a triple head; the angles were carried on pilasters with carved caps; and above the arch were gables filled with tracery and flanked with pinnacles, being ornamented with crockets and finials. Along the top ran a traceried balustrade, and behind rose a high spire, with more crockets and finials, and hanging flags. Against the corner

piers were groups of flags and spears; whilst the City arms and those of his Lordship were scattered about the structure. The arch was erected and painted by Mr. Fenton, under the direction of Mr. Bunning, the City architect.

We take this opportunity of correcting an error which crept into our memoir of the Lord Mayor in last week's Number. The large clock and time-ball in Cornhill there referred to belong to the establishment of Mr. French. We thank a correspondent for thus enabling us "to render justice to whom justice is due."

MUSIC.

MR. SANTLEY.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Smith's "Farewell Performances" at DRURY LANE, which, through the attractions of Titians and Giuglini, still continue to draw good houses, are to terminate on Saturday next. On Friday week Flotow's "Martha" was produced for the first time at that theatre, and repeated on Saturday. The opera was exceedingly well got up, and the heroine, Madame Borchardt, Nancy, Giuglini, Lionello, and Violetti, Plunkett. Titians gave much interest to the part of Lady Henrietta, though she was somewhat too grave and stately in her disguise as a country girl. She sang beautifully, and in particular gave the Irish melody "The last Rose of Summer" with a charming simplicity which we have never heard equalled. Madame Borchardt was an excellent representative of Nancy. She is a clever, lively actress, and an accomplished singer. Giuglini, both by his acting and singing, gave immense effect to the character of Lionello; and Violetti, one of our best baritones, was quite successful as the good-natured young farmer. Taken altogether, this pretty opera has not been better performed in England.

At COVENT GARDEN a new operetta, in one act, from the pen of Mr. Alfred Mellon, is about to be produced. The subject is taken from Fouquet's famous tale of "Undine."

The MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, which were so successful last season, have been resumed. The first took place at St. James's Hall on Monday evening. It was an admirable entertainment, and its reception showed that a popular English audience is quite capable of understanding and enjoying the most refined and classical music. The programme comprised two of Beethoven's finest quartets, one of which was led by M. Sainton, the other by M. Wieniawski; the other parts in both being performed by Messrs. Ries, Schreurs, and Piatti. Two of the great master's pianoforte sonatas were played by M. Charles Hallé; in one of them he was accompanied on the violin by M. Wieniawski. The vocal pieces, consisting of airs and duets of Mozart, Spohr, and Schubert, were sung by Madame Lemmens Sherrington and Herr Reichardt. The hall was crowded to the doors, and the audience were enthusiastic in their applause.

The place of Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Cipriani Potter, has been filled by the appointment of Herr Pauer. This gentleman is an excellent pianist and a respectable man. But is there no English musician worthy to be placed at the head of our National School of Music?

Mr. John Hullah has been appointed organist of the Charter-house—a place held for many years by the late Mr. Horsley.

THE THEATRES, &c.

NEW ADELPHI.—On Thursday week a new drama was produced, entitled "The Dead Heart," written by Mr. Watts Phillips. It is in the old Adelphi style of drama; and its success proves that each house has its peculiar class of piece and its traditions, on which managements may rely, and from which they may not depart with safety. The new piece, like pieces of the kind in general, is of great length, consisting of a prologue and three acts, occupying about four hours on the whole. The scene is laid in France, in the latter part of the last century, during the period of the French Revolution. A party of artists and students in 1771 assembled in the garden of the Café de la Belle Jardinière, speculate on the stirring events of the time, and one of these, Robert Laundry (Mr. B. Webster), who flourishes as a sculptor, and has a real passion for his art, is on the eve of marriage with one Catherine Duval (Mrs. Alfred Mellon). This lady, the daughter of a Parisian tradesman, has attracted the attentions of the Count St. Valerie (Mr. Billington), the protégé of a profligate Abbé, Latour (Mr. David Fisher), who, while he scorns the pastimes of the canaille, indulges in the vices of the lowest. They plot to ruin the reputation of the girl, but are opposed by Robert Laundry, who in turn is checkmated by the Jesuit Abbé with lettres de cachet, and Laundry is accordingly conveyed to the Bastille. The lady's fame is compromised, and suspicion is sown in the mind of her imprisoned lover. Meanwhile affairs progress to the year 1789, when the Bastille is besieged by the populace; and the friends of Laundry are among the crowd. Laundry himself, old and emaciated, half-stultified, is liberated; his mind can only be reached by the name of Catherine Duval, the iteration of which at length awakens him to consciousness. Here it is that Mr. Webster's histrionic powers are called upon; and, as usual in such cases, he shows himself the consummate artist. The recovered man avows himself still faithful to his long-lost love. He requests to be taken to her; but, alas! she has long been the Countess St. Valerie, is now a widow, and has a son. Here, then, is poor Laundry with a "dead heart." Nor is the position of the Countess much better. Persecuted by the Abbé with a guilty passion, she repulses him, and he accordingly directs his vengeance on her son, whom he seduces to dissipation and destruction. Laundry meets all three at a café in the Palais Royal, and receives from Catherine a full account of her sufferings and her wrongs. But Laundry's heart is dead, and he prefers vengeance to restored affection. The second act opens in the year 1794, when Laundry is seen as a patriot and a representative of the Convention. The Abbé and young St. Valerie are both condemned to the guillotine. The Countess seeks an interview with her imprisoned son, but is refused. Laundry, determined on revenge, supplies the Abbé with the means of escape in order to meet him on equal terms in a duel, which is fought to the death, after the fashion of the Corsican brothers. The concluding act shows Laundry in a repentant mood. He has discovered that St. Valerie has been deceived, and his love for Catherine reviving, he resolves to save her son. Consequently he contrives that the latter shall escape the guillotine by himself taking his place, and the curtain falls with the supposed fall of the knife on the fatal block. Such is the appalling catastrophe of this striking drama. Mr. Webster had here a great part, and acted it greatly. He was admirably assisted by Mrs. Mellon and Mr. Fisher. There were also some subordinate characters, by Mr. Stuart, Mr. Paul Bedford, and Mr. J. L. Toole, which considerably promoted the success of the piece. The costumes were accurate, and the scenery beautiful. With these aids it is no wonder that the manager secured a triumph.

PRINCESS.—A new farce with an enigmatic title was produced on Saturday—namely, "Nurse Chickweed." The piece has been judiciously chosen for the purpose of establishing the favourable impression made on the audience by Mr. Widdicombe and Miss Louisa Keeley. The former supports the part of Jonathan Chickweed, a town-crier of a rural district, whose wife has decamped with a recruiting corporal, leaving him in charge with two children whom she had been intrusted to nurse; one of them a girl called Nelly, who is impersonated by Miss L. Keeley. Brought up by her good-humoured tutor to make hotch-potch, to play marbles, to leap-frog, and fight like a boy, she conceives a strong affection for the rustic, though he does rob her of her best dresses to make fine waistcoats for himself. At length the parents of the girl visit the establishment, much to the horror of Jonathan, who attires himself in his wife's left-off clothes, and appears as Mrs. Chickweed. The fun of these situations with such performers may be readily conceived. Of course all ends satisfactorily. Jonathan and Nelly are not to be parted, but the former is taken into the service of her parents as head gardener. So thoroughly excellent is this piece and the acting of it that a long run may be safely anticipated.

THE ALHAMBRA PALACE.—Mr. McCollum continues to provide an entertaining variety of performances for his patrons. Altogether they amount to fifteen, including the two Sardinian ponies, the feats of Monsieur and Madame Denis, and the juvenile troupe. To these are now added the exploits of Mr. James Robinson the celebrated bare-backed rider, whose agility and skill are almost beyond compare, so during are his leaps, so lofty the vaulting, with which he at once astonishes and terrifies, at the same time that he enchants the gaze of all spectators by his ease and grace. The extraordinary enterprise of this wonderful rider attracts multitudes to the circus, and will continue long to command crowded audiences.

The Smithfield Club Cattle Show will be held at the Baker-street Bazaar on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of December; and the latest days for receipt of implements and stock are respectively the 1st and 3rd of December.

THIS young singer, who has rapidly risen to great distinction, is a native of Liverpool. He was born in February, 1834, and was taught the rudiments of music by his father, though he was not originally intended for the musical profession, into which he was induced to enter by his great love and remarkable dispositions for the art. In 1855, at the age of one-and-twenty, he went to Milan, where he studied music under the most eminent professors of that city. He made his debut on the Italian stage in the Carnival of 1857 at Pavia, where he appeared with success in the "Traviata," "Ernani," and other favourite operas. In July of the same year he sang at Milan; and in the following October he returned to England, being desirous to follow his profession in his own country. He made his first appearance in London, on the 16th of November, at one of



MR. SANTLEY, OF THE THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

Mr. Hullah's concerts in St. Martin's Hall, when he sang the part of Adam in "The Creation" with so much effect that the commencement of his successful career may be dated from that evening. He was most warmly received by the audience, and their judgment was ratified by that of every critic. It was unanimously remarked that he joined to a voice of rare beauty great intelligence and feeling, and the grace and refinement of style which still pre-eminently belong to the vocal school of Italy. Since then his success has been constantly increasing, and his services have become almost indispensable at every festival music-meeting and concert, whether in the metropolis or the provinces, where the highest talent is required. Notwithstanding his dramatic education, it is but recently that he has appeared on the English stage, having joined the company at Covent Garden, where he performs the character of Hoel in "Dinorah" with complete success, and is giving great effect to the part of the Count di Luna in an English version of the "Trovatore."

Mr. Santley lately married Miss Gertrude Kemble, granddaughter of the late Charles Kemble, and niece of the celebrated Fanny and Adelaide Kemble. Miss Kemble inherited much of the talent of her family, and had made a very promising début when her professional career was interrupted, and, we presume, terminated, by a well-assorted and happy union.

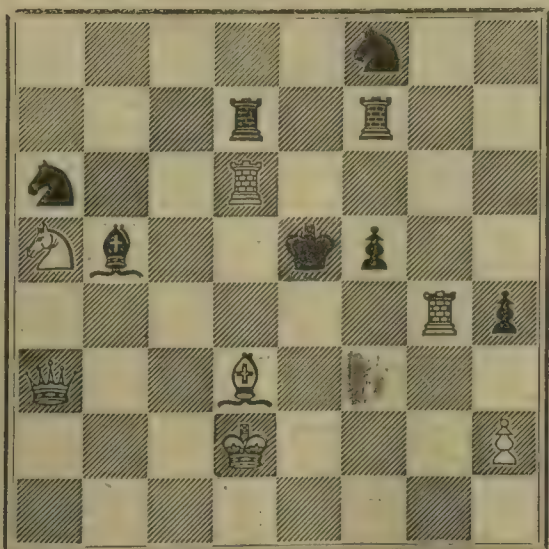
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANNUAL SOIRÉE OF THE READING AND BEREKSHIRE CHESS CLUB.—The anniversary assemblage of the members and friends of this old-established society will take place at the New Hall, Reading, on Wednesday, the 23rd inst. Play to begin at two o'clock p.m. For particulars and tickets application should be made personally or by letter to Mr. Hodges, hon. secretary, Queen's-crescent, Reading.
G. A. E.—Quite right.
W. B. L.—Not forgotten.
W. B.—The first good specimens of G. Lumbley, the blind player's skill, which reach us shall have insertion.
. The greater portion of our answers to chess correspondents must stand over for lack of room.
I. L.—It is a fact that we are to have a new French chess periodical, under the directorship of Mr. Journaud, on the 1st of January, 1860. This is the extent of our information on the subject at present, but we are promised "full particulars very shortly."
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 820, by Romeo and Fanny, Iota, L. M. G. I. D. F. P. Q. Delta, Maurice, Larry, Sita, N. Drax, Perkins, Philo N., O. P. Q. I. S. T., M. L., Felix, T. Addison, P. B., G. N., H. S. Peter, D. V., B. E., C. M. G. R. F., F. R. S., Knight, Schoolgirl, Miles, Fox, W. I. N., I. L. T., S. G. P., Kappa, Major H., M. P., Deighton, Maximilian, Omicron, A. Z., 1859, L. P., Medius, A. Vandesteene, Bruxelles, and Dorevon are right, all others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 822.
By C. M. B., of Dundee.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.—The score of the match between Messrs. de Rivière and Journaud, according to our last intelligence, stands:—
De Rivière .. 8 | Journaud .. 4 | Drawn .. 2

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1126.—By Signor ASPA, of Leamington.
White: K at his 7th, Q at Q B 8th, R at Q 4th, B at K R 5th, Kts at K sq and Q Kt 5th, Ps at K B 2nd and Q B 4th.
Black: K at K 4th, Q at Q Kt 6th, B at K Kt sq, Kts at K 5th and 7th, Ps at K R 4th and Q Kt 2nd.
White to play, and mate in three moves.
No. 1127.—By W. COATES.
White: K at K Kt 4th, R at K 6th, Bs at Q B 4th and 5th, Kt at K R 7th, Ps at Q 2nd and Q Kt 3rd and 4th.
Black: K at K 5th, B at K 4th, Kts at K B 5th and 6th, P at K 2nd.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

Lord Palmerston will entertain the Cabinet Ministers at dinner to-day (Saturday).

The Queen has approved of Mr. M. Levy as Vice-Consul at Belize for his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

The Commander-in-Chief has ordered a second battalion for the 25th Regiment (the King's Own Borderers) to be formed immediately.

The Chambers of the Grand Duchy of Baden will meet on Monday next.

Two ships have been surveyed for hospital purposes in China. They are to have a staff of army medical officers.

The *Indépendance Belge* has been interdicted in the Roman States on account of the sympathy which it expresses for Central Italy.

The ancient little city of St. Asaph was lighted with gas for the first time a few days ago.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 700,211lb., a decrease of 3328lb. compared with the previous statement.

Colonel Crichton Stuart, M.P., has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ayrshire, in the room of the late Lord James Stuart.

The house of Mr. Moore, of Texteth Park, Liverpool, was entered on the afternoon of Wednesday week, and property to the amount of £2000 stolen.

The Prince of Wales, with the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Bruce was entertained by the Vice-Chancellor at Pembroke College, Oxford, on Saturday last.

The Rev. Dr. James Maitland, Minister of the parish of Kells, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, will be proposed as Moderator of the next Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The nomination of Sheriffs for all the counties of England, except Lancashire and Cornwall (to which Sheriffs are nominated by the Prince of Wales), took place on Saturday in the Court of Exchequer.

On Saturday last Lady Cust presented a silver bugle to the Wallasey Company of the Cheshire Rifle Corps at Leasowe Castle. Her Ladyship made an admirable speech on the occasion.

Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Brassey have got the contract (125,000,000fr.) for the railway from Nice to Genoa. The works are to begin immediately.

The *Cambridge Independent* says that in future the Fellows of Clare College are to be allowed to marry, and the fellowships are to be tenable for ten years.

Mr. Robert Grant, one of the council of the Royal Astronomical Society, has been appointed Professor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Glasgow.

A fancy sale has been held in behalf of the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Chest at the Schoolrooms in the City-road, and the sum of £205 15s. 3d. was realised, after paying all the expenses.

Lieutenant John Finucane, has been recommended by the Admiralty for the vacant appointment of Naval Knight of Windsor, vice Lieutenant George Hurst, deceased.

A painted glass window, in memory of three children of the Rev. C. B. Jeaffreson, M.A., the Rector, has been erected in the nave of Christ Church, Heaton Norris.

A Russian court-martial lately cashiered Second Captain Lykot, of the Regiment of Okhotsk, and reduced him to the ranks, for having killed a brother officer, Ensign Samolienko, in a duel.

It has been announced by the military authorities in India that medals will only be granted to officers and soldiers who have been actually engaged in operations "when open-armed resistance has been experienced."

The Prince Regent of Prussia has decided that the Roman Catholic Bishops in that country shall be consulted henceforward on the nomination either of teachers or of inspectors of Roman Catholic schools.

The Madrid journals state that the fleet of Morocco, which in 1794 consisted of 109 frigates and 37 smaller vessels, is now only 2 corvettes, 1 brig, and 15 gun-boats.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* states that the Prince Regent of Prussia has conferred on Prince Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the insignia in diamonds of the Order of the Black Eagle.

Diphtheria, we learn from the *Bombay Gazette*, has broken out among the boys of the Scottish Presbyterian Orphanage at Bombay, and in one case the result was fatal.

The extensive mills belonging to Mr. Robert Culbertson, of Ballymore, within four miles of Sligo, were completely destroyed on Friday by fire. Four men were killed, and ten were badly injured.

A special collection in behalf of the funds of the Birmingham General Hospital was made in every church and chapel in Birmingham at each of the services last Sunday, and about £3500 was realised.

St. Martin's Church, Hampstead, was consecrated on Friday week (St. Martin's Day), by the Bishop of London. It is a Gothic structure, cruciform in shape, and has sittings for 700 persons.

We are requested to contradict the statement in this Journal of the 6th inst. to the effect that the Bishop of Natal was about to resign that diocese, in order to work among the Zulu tribes.

The Master Cutler and Cutlers' Company of Sheffield entertained the officers of the 84th Foot at dinner on Tuesday evening, in the Cutlers' Hall. Several of the leading gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood of Sheffield were present.

Captain Dodgin, late of the 20th Regiment, committed suicide by shooting himself last Saturday evening, at his lodgings, in Pantons-street, Haymarket. He had been for fifteen years in command of the police of the island of Barbadoes.

On Thursday week Sir David Brewster delivered the introductory address on the opening of the United College, St. Andrews. In concluding his remarks Sir David stated that that was the last occasion on which he should open the university.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Bombay*, coming from Constantinople, ran ashore on the 9th instant near the island of Unie, in the Bay of Juarnerio, in Austrian Illyria. The passengers, specie, and letters were saved.

Last Saturday the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, attended the Court of Exchequer, Westminster, in his robes of office, and took the oaths according to the usual custom, before the Barons of the Exchequer Court, on his appointment to that office.

A volunteer corps has been raised in New Zealand. This corps will be immediately put through a course of artillery practice, and, in part, employed in the erection of batteries and earthworks on the headlands commanding and guarding the entrance to Auckland harbour.

Persons requiring tickets of admission to see the Franklin relics must send directed stamped envelopes to Stanford's, Marshall's, or Byfield's, Charing-cross; Graves', Pall-mall; Parker's, West Strand; and Potter's Poultry, when they will be forwarded in the order of application.

It is rumoured that when all the fittings of the *Great Eastern* are completed she will make a short trip across the Bay of Biscay and into the Mediterranean early next spring, before starting on her great run across the Atlantic.

M. Brosselard, Sub-Prefect of Tlemcen, has discovered the epitaph of Abdou-Abd-Allah, better known as Boabdil, who died there in 1494. The epitaph relates in verse the misfortune of the last King of Granada.

During the recent gales two magnificent evergreen oaks—one of them eleven feet in circumference, and supposed to have been the largest of its species in Britain—were blown down at Peniarth, the Welsh seat of Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, M.P.

The opening of the newly-constructed organ for York Cathedral took place on Thursday week. It was an event which had created the greatest interest in the city and county, and a large number of the gentry from a considerable distance attended.

The new gas pedestals at the entrance of St. Stephen's Hall are now being erected. The candelabras in the interior are permanently fixed; and stained-glass windows, with the arms of the various cities and boroughs of the United Kingdom, are placed in their allotted positions.

Annois, the Portuguese, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Captain Barker, of West Hartlepool, has been respited. Doubts have arisen as to his sanity, and inquiries are now being made at Lisbon respecting his antecedents.

The death is announced of M. Amedée Renée, the well-known French journalist. M. Renée was the author of several works. The last were "The Nieces of Mazarin," and "Manners and Characters of the Eighteenth Century."

Mr. Gladstone was elected, by the matriculated students, to the important office of Rector of the University of Edinburgh on Saturday last. He had a majority of 116 over his opponent, Lord Neaves, one of the Judges of the Court of Session; the numbers for the respective candidates being 643 and 527.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19 1859.

VERSE AND VERSEMAKERS.

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

We cannot say that it is a labour of love to wander through the shallow pond of modern versification; but, nevertheless, even in the pond we may find a water-lily among the weeds and rushes, or a forget-me-not growing modestly at the borders, sufficient to rescue the dreary place from the charge of utter barrenness and desolation. Let us hope that in the flat and all but stagnant pool of verse and rhyme we may come upon some blossom of poetry. If we do, we shall gather it, and put it in our garland, that such as look upon it may know that there are flowers even amid the wilderness.

We commence with a volume that is of some interest, though it is not so much excited by the poetry as by the peculiar history of the poet—"The Poetical Works of the late Alfred Johnstone Hollingsworth, with a Memoir of the Author" (C. J. Skeet), suggest the history and career of Richard Savage, so pathetically told by Dr. Samuel Johnson in his "Lives of the Poets." The poems of Hollingsworth were not published until after his death, and were introduced to the world by a memoir of the author by his tutor, a reverend gentleman near Liverpool, who declined to put his own name to his statement, lest he should thereby help to betray a secret which he had promised to keep inviolate. The memoir is well calculated to excite interest and curiosity. Alfred J. Hollingsworth, born in 1818, in London, was the illegitimate son of "a lady of high respectability," by whom he was transferred as soon as born to an aged nurse of the name of Hollingsworth. At the age of ten he was placed under the care of his reverend biographer, who, with the nurse and the mother (nothing is said of the father), appear to have been the only persons who knew the secret of his birth. At the age of fifteen he began to write verses, and to study the ancient Anglo-Saxon language. At the age of twenty he fell in love with a young lady whom he met at his tutor's house, proposed marriage, was rejected by her family on account of the suspicions that had been excited as to his birth and connections, and angrily demanded explanations and information from his tutor. We give the remainder of the narrative in the reverend gentleman's own words:—

He furiously commanded me to tell him who, and where, his parents were; accusing me of all his misfortunes—of being in a plot which was formed to defraud and ruin him. Here I too became angry, and resolutely refused to answer his command. He threatened desperate things. I wrote to London, requesting his mother to release me of my charge. She begged me to bear with him. He would go, he said, to London and find his parents. I defied him to do so. He shut himself up in his room, regarding all as his enemies, and acting as one would that was afraid of being poisoned. At last he requested me to beg his "uncle" (as he sneeringly called his parent) to advance a sum of money which would enable him to travel for five years. This was a wild proposal; but, as we could not exist together, I was as wishful as he was to further it, and made it to his mother. After much unpleasant correspondence a sum was advanced. He received it, and left my house, saying that when it was expended he should come again. He remained in the neighbourhood some weeks, lodging at a cottage near the young lady's home, but finally departed for London. This was in 1839. Such was his thankless return for ten years' paternal kindness!

In 1844 he reappeared. He informed me that he had been travelling through France, and had studied at some German university. He was more affable, or tried to be so, than he ever had been; and begged me to forget all that had transpired. We were, indeed, glad to meet again; but his principal object was to procure more money. He remained at my house until he had received the desired remittance. I gave him my best advice, and begged him to study for some profession. We parted friendly, wishing each other all happiness. I was in constant correspondence with his mother, who was often secretly informed of his movements.

Years passed away. In 1849 he came again. He had been in Spain, Portugal, and other countries since his last visit. I strongly advised him to turn his knowledge and ability to some account. He came not for advice, but for money. He received another remittance, and departed. In 1853 he reappeared, received his usual remittance, and left.

The remainder of the story is told by a Mr. Melladew, who, in 1850, met the eccentric traveller in a steamer bound for Stockholm, and travelled with him to Copenhagen.

In 1853, being at Birkenhead, the servant one morning informed me that a gentleman wished to speak to me. I went, and saw to my astonishment Mr. Hollingsworth. He dined with me that day, and told me he returned to England last April. He had been studying Icelandic in Copenhagen, and had been in Iceland, and in different parts of Denmark to study, as I understood him, the Danish dialects. He told me he had had the brain fever, and his appearance was changed for the worse. I advised him to study less, when he answered, "I fly to books as some men fly to drink." But the grand end of his visit was to tell me that he was about going to America, to see, he said, the Falls of Niagara. He wished me to take charge of a box which he had filled with all he would not need on the journey. It contained books and papers, he said, which were of no use to others but valuable to him. He told me to take great care of it which I assured him I would do.

In pursuance of this design he took his passage on board the *Isaac Wright*; cholera broke out in the ill-fated ship, and forty-seven passengers died and were thrown overboard before it reached Cape Clear. Among the number was the unfortunate Hollingsworth. Mr. Melladew inserted an advertisement in the *Times* which brought him into personal intercourse with the reverend tutor. We resume the narrative, in the words of the latter, at the point where the box is opened:—

We found an old writing-desk, some pieces of wearing apparel thrown over books, loose papers, and manuscripts. The desk contained a legal document in an envelope addressed "Mr. Edward Melladew." It is to the effect:—That, in case Mr. Hollingsworth died on the journey to America, he authorised Mr. E. Melladew to publish his works or to employ such persons as were capable of doing so; that one half of the profits is to be divided amongst him and those whom he employed; the other half is to be given to Mrs. ——. This lady is the same that he met in 1838. She was married shortly after his quarrel with her parents; but she still resides in the neighbourhood. He never, when he returned from the Continent, questioned me respecting this lady, but he, doubtless, gained information from other sources.

These manuscripts are written in an almost illegible scrawl; whole passages being frequently blotted, erased, and interlined. Many parts of them are on scraps and half sheets of paper often unconnectedly packed together. To judge from them, it would appear that the author composed easily and with great rapidity; but that he afterwards laboured long and often on what he had written, and was never satisfied with his productions.

More than two years have been suffered to elapse in making arrangements, and in deciphering the little that we now bring before the public. It is about a third part—about 4000 lines of his latest and largest work, "Childe Erconwold;" the whole of which consists, I should say at a guess, of about 10,000 to 12,000 lines. We intend to publish his smaller manuscripts after this shall have appeared.

A story so sad as this lends interest to the writer's productions—an interest which may warp the judgment that pronounces upon them. By the light of sympathy we see beauties that might else be undiscoverable. Yet, endeavouring to judge of Hollingsworth by his works rather than by his personal history, we cannot but believe that he was a true poet, and that Literature lost in him a writer who, had he been spared, would have done her honour. In a fragment published in his longer poem of "Childe Erconwold," he proclaims that he does not belong to the school of the mystics or the spasmodics, but that his aim is to write verse

Which men may study, children understand.

A high ambition, which some of the more fashionable poets of our day might reflect upon and imitate. It would give them a better chance of an immortality of fame than will ever be theirs if they continue to write the misty trash which finds favour with big reviewers, but never reaches the hearts of the people, or is spoken of but with contempt by men of healthy understandings. The following is a favourable specimen of "Erconwold":—

AN OLD MAN'S WORDS.

Mark well an old man's words; for snowy locks
Drop pearls of truth, which toll and tears have won.
He knows life's wrecking shoals, life's hidden rocks;—
Hath gone the way which thou hast but begun.

Lost gold is found: lost hours are lost for aye.
Let time, young man, be deemed thy dearest store.
Life is an inn where thou wilt dwell a day;
Go soon the long old road, and come no more.

Be kind to poor Old Age: thy years roll on.
Bear with its weakness: thou art hale and strong.
It needs most helping love. Why give it none?
'Twill soon need less: it will not wait thee long.

Kind mother's love is heavenliness below;
In our ill world, a temple undefiled.
Be good to thine, lest thou should'st come to know
What grief it is to have a worthless child.

Young love is sweet. 'Tis light to wander free;
To cast old dim-grown, for new shining, gem:
Mind yet thy parents: if they weary thee,
O think how much, how long, thou'lt wearied them!

"Erconwold," as published, is but a fragment, and too long for the rapid reading of our age. Had the author lived he would, in all probability, have abridged it. We have said enough to show that we think Hollingsworth was not a mere rhymor, but a poet.

"Yarra Yarra, or the Wandering Aborigine; a Poetical Narrative in thirteen books," by Kinahan Cornwallis (Ward and Lock), has gone through five editions, if we may believe its titlepage. If so, we presume that some of them must have been Australian editions, and that a private circle at the Antipodes, and not the larger circle of the British public, has encouraged Mr. Cornwallis to believe that he is a poet. Passing over the now and not yet naturalised word "Aborigine" in the titlepage, and coming to the author's preface, we find that the scene of his story is laid upon the site of the now flourishing city of Melbourne, in Australia, and that he objects to civilisation. He thus laments that there are no more savages:—

Alas! no longer is the aborigine a ruler in the once fair wilderness of nature; no longer the warragat (wild dog) or the kangaroo bounds over the once pristine region where dwelt that people who, transplanted from the Asiatic mainland, first traversed the plains of Australia. The withering blast of civilisation hath pinned them to death, and not one doth now remain of the tribe of Jaga Jaga to utter a lament over the graves of his departed kinsmen, for even Yarra Yarra is now no more—he hath yielded up the breath of life—hath surrendered the clay of his existence to that of the grave, and with him has perished the last fair remnant of the chivalrous race of Wauwaurrong.

Wake up, ye torpid millions! arouse yourselves, O children of enlightenment! and say, what civilisation hath done for you. Has it not given you an inheritance of woe, and built up around you a complex network ever destined to thwart and repel you, struggle and toil as you may, in your passage through the chequered labyrinth of life? Has it not made human nature base and sordid, and rendered the whole world one vast vortex of sin and iniquity? Has it not extinguished the spark of more than brotherly love, and the universal feeling of reciprocity which nature and nature's God primevally ordained? Yes, all this has it done. It has made callous the heart of man; it has condemned him to a life of ceaseless toil, and, alas! ignoble strife.

Execrable as is the style and unworthy the sentiment of the author's prose, his verse is no better. Let the reader judge:—

I shall never see her more, no never;
Ere has gone—she has gone away
With the light of the passing day—
She has flown from this planet for ever.
She has left me alone to pine,
Yes, alone here to repine;
Her shadow, her likeness has gone; she has flown
To the Heaven of angels—down, she has flown.
Her soul it has pass'd from earth, her spirit has flitted away;
It has gone to the realms of bliss, too good in the world to stay.

We have next a large volume—on excellent paper, and in bold, comfortable, and luxurious type—"The Buried Titan, a Drama," by Franklin Leifchild (Robert Hardwick), dedicated to the Comte de Montalembert. The personages of the drama are Jupiter, Mercury, Apollo, Admetus, Proteus, Sphinx, Pluto, Minerva, Hebe, Iris, Terra, Centaur, and two others that we never heard of in Grecian or Roman mythology, or in any other, under those names—viz., "Fraud" and "Force," servants of Jupiter. We may be wrong in presuming to form an opinion of a work with such a mighty *dramatis personæ* by the opening paragraph; but the paragraph in question, which we proceed to quote, was immensely too much for us, and almost barred the door against our farther progress into the story. The scene represents a room in the palace of Olympus. Force and Fraud having entered, Fraud thus proceeds to declare his sentiments:—

Fr. My Force!—how I enjoy this view superb,
The beautiful effect on rock and herb!
'Tis quite a feather in the cap of Time,
All is so pure, so quiet, so sublime,
So level and so sweetly uniform;
You see no speck of any recent storm,
No torrents harsh, no vale of discontent,
No mountain, save some Titan's monument.
I seem to reach a limit yet unknown,
A sense of rest and pure perfection blown.

With a hope that the whole volume might not be so bad as this we turned over the leaves, and we found Fraud once more discoursing to Force, after this fashion:—

I do not wish your valour to disparage,
But you will fight more bravely with more baggage.

Our patience could endure no more, and we shut up "The Buried Titan" in despair, though not without a faint suspicion that our "Titan" will yet be buried at the trunkmaker's.

"Poetical Miscellanea" by Wm. Iggesden, Commander of her Majesty's Indian Navy (Skeffington), is adorned with a portrait of the author, who, we have no doubt, is a very excellent officer. He dedicates his verses to his son at Wellington, New Zealand, and states that he makes "no didactic pretensions, but simply records events or feelings which, at the time, seemed to warrant versification. Fancy has not supplanted truth, nor opinion obtruded dogmatism, whilst parental affection endeavours to bequeath a slight memento that a varied experience should not pass away like a dream, neither 'unhonored or unsung.'" This would have been all very well if none but the son and the family circle had seen the poems; but, as addressed to the public, the plea is futile. That any educated man should believe that such stanzas as these, to a "Protected Nuisance," is either poetry or wit is a fact that is sad to reflect upon.

THE PROTECTED NUISANCE.

Signor, I did intend to write
This evening to a friend.
Alas! thy organ's put to flight
All that I would have penn'd.

Through thee the muse may well take wing,
'Though I've imbibed my souchong,
Which usually the spur will bring
To urge Pegasus along.

For that old chest of whistling pipes,
Which round the world you carry,
Would give Apollo's self the gripes:
Pray here no longer tarry.

In the author's denunciation of the ugly hat which "we male folk wear" we cordially sympathise; but, were he the Lord High-Admiral, and not a mere Commander, we could not honestly, nor at the pistol's point, confess that his complaint was worth printing:—

HATS VERSUS BONNETS.

Attend awhile, and let my muse declare
That horrid covering we male folk wear,
For though this age may boast of great invention,
Man's hat to beauty has but slight pretension.

Diverse in kind, all have this general feature,
To make creation's lord an odious creature:
Tile, chimney-pot, straw, thatch, or wide-awake,
Black, drab, or white, these euphonies partake.

"Pleasure," a Poem in seven books, by Nicholas Michell (London: William Tegg), is of a higher order than the volumes above mentioned. But, alas! it is merely verse, and not poetry. The author has a command of the mechanics of his art; he writes with ease and fluency, but he lacks the divine afflatus. He has no enthusiasm; and tells us nothing we did not know before. He has no novel thought or imagery,—not even a novel mode of dressing up old materials. What is the use or the "pleasure" of such verses as these, even though the author wrote fifty tomes of them?—

Back through Time's shadowy vista glances cast!
Revive dead years! unsepulchre the past!
The past which, coffin'd deep, doth mouldering lie
In that great tomb-yard, laps'd eternity!
Early as Passion her wild flag unfurled,
The soul of pleasure warms the ancient world.
Old Egypt, with her temples stern and grand,
Where dim Religion stretched her spectral hand,
And man seemed born to dream of death alone,
To watch the mummied tomb, and bide his own—
Egypt, despite her curse—dark thought and woe—
Grew blithe at times, and bade joy's currents flow;
Her youth could game, her maids love-glances dart,
Wine could make jovial, music soothe the heart,
And frolic's varied feats provoke the smile,
Till mirth's gay shout rang loud, by solemn Nile.

"Poems," by Ada Trevanion (Smith, Elder, and Co.), are amiable, but weak; faint echoes of a music heard elsewhere, and due to the memory, and not to the creative power of the writer. Was there ever, for instance, a wanderer who could sing after this fashion?—

WANDERER'S SONG.

Here we stay our steps, and pitch
our tent,
On the grassy forest ground,
And light our fire with the boughs
wind-rent
From the hoary trees around.

Wild blasts have torn this ancient
wood;
But the breeze now softly blows,
And the tender stars above us brood,
To hallow our lone repose.

Hark to that murmur so low and
light!
Which floateth from spray to
spray;
Do the sylvan fairies wake to-night,
With the dance and roundelay?

"Raven Hill; or, the Danish Fort; and other Poems," by Richard Davey (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.), looks like a juvenile poem. If it be so, the author may do better hereafter. If he be of mature age, there is no hope for him. We select a specimen, and not the worst in the volume:—

'Tis night! the silent, silvery moon
Upon the wave is looking down
From off the dark and rugged steep
That frowns defiance o'er the deep.

"Poems," by Henry Cecil (Smith, Elder, and Co.), "affectionately dedicated to a beloved father by the least among his sons," appeals to the sympathies by its modesty no less than by its lovingness. Nor is the promise belied by the performance. Henry Cecil has studied in a good school, and is not only an excellent versifier but a poet. His "Sonnets," more especially, are tender, elegant, and artistic—little gems of thought, as well as of expression. We present the following as a favourable specimen of the author:—

There is succession that no hand bestoweth;
Inheritance that cometh but from God.
There is no pathway but some feet have trod;
Nor stream that is, but in old beds it floweth.
There is no bounty from his hand that goeth
But some have shared that are beneath the sod;
No stroke of chastening from His father's rod
But some torn heart the bitter anguish knoweth.
Wherefore I know this poet lived and died
Though no brown record on old parchment be,
And hear him murmur as if at his side
In that low window by the whistling tree.
I think the thoughts he did that eventide,
And therefore say I still—I am as he.

"Belgium, and Up and Down the Rhine: Metrical Memorials" (James Nisbet and Co.), is a series of sonnets suggested by a tour on the Continent. They offer nothing remarkable in sentiment or treatment.

"Gathered Leaves of Many Seasons; being the collected Poems of Hugh Hutton, M.A., formerly Minister for twenty-nine years of the Old Meeting House, Birmingham" (E. T. Whitfield), is a volume that will commend itself wherever it is known. The preface states that

It is with some feelings of diffidence that the author of the following pieces, which were composed at different seasons during a long course of professional anxiety and labour, now ventures to submit them to the public eye. As, however, many of them were written for special occasions, sometimes of local and sometimes of popular interest, at the call of duty or of friendship; as they were honoured, at the time of their production, with the approbation of those for whose service they were primarily intended; and as the sentiments which they express will (it is hoped) be found conducive to the great interests of religious truth, of human freedom, and of social and political progress, at all times—the author is encouraged to believe that his volume will not appear as an obtrusive or unwelcome visitor to many of those into whose presence it may come. He even indulges in the hope that he will find a number of sympathising readers among those who remember the deeds of other years, in which it was his privilege, his pride, and his happiness to stand in the ranks of the men who dared to advocate the rights of universal humanity, and to be a worker with them for the advancement of the various practical reforms which were then needed to maintain the honour, peace, and welfare of the nation, and to secure its beneficial influence among the other kingdoms and peoples of the earth.

Mr. Hutton need have no misgiving: his services are known and appreciated; and his poetry, though not of the highest order, shines like a star of great brilliancy amid most of the verses which it is the misery of modern critics to be compelled to peruse. The following ode to "Civil and Religious Liberty all the World Over" is pithy and forcible, and shows what the author can do:—

"CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY ALL THE WORLD OVER."

Go! Tell us not of Greece or Rome!
We look for freedom nearer home:
Like them, oppression's yoke we'll
spurn—
Not act oppressors in our turn:
In British soil we plant the tree
Of Universal Liberty.

To justice and religion true,
We'll guard our rights—our neigh-
bours' too!
Where'er we hear a people groan,
We'll make their wrongs, their cause,
our own—
Till kings and nations both shall see
Their only strength is Liberty.

We claim the human race our kin,
Whatever colour tints the skin;
Whatever creed their tribes profess,
Whatever tongue may ask redress—
We'll reach to all the hand that's
free,
To lift them up to Liberty.

We'll waft this truth on every
wave—
"Man ne'er was formed to be a
slave!"
The heirs of an immortal mind
For equal freedom were designed—"—
Till every land and every sea
Resounds the cry of—Liberty!

WARD'S NEW FRESCO
IN THE CORRIDOR OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. E. M. WARD has just completed his third fresco of the series intended to decorate the corridor of the new House of Commons. The subject is one commemorative of female heroism and generosity—the Lady Alice Lisle protecting two of the fugitives after the memorable battle of Sedgemoor. This lady, then advanced in years, was the widow of John Lisle who had sat in the Long Parliament, and in the High Court of Justice, and had been a Commissioner of the Great Seal in the days of the Commonwealth. He had also been created a Lord by Cromwell; and, although this title was disallowed by the Royalists, his widow was commonly known as Lady Alice. She was related to many respectable and noble families, and was much esteemed, even by the Tory gentlemen of her county, who were aware that she deeply regretted some of the violent acts in which her husband had borne part, and that she had protected and relieved many Cavaliers in their distress. The rest of this brave but unhappy woman's story shall be told in the words of Macaulay, slightly abridged:—

"The same womanly kindness which had led her to befriend the Royalists in their time of trouble would not suffer her to refuse a meal and a hiding-place to the wretched men who now entreated her to protect them. She took them into her house, set meat and drink before them, and showed them where they might take rest. The next morning her dwelling was surrounded by soldiers. Strict search was made. Hickes was found concealed in the malthouse, and Nelthorpe in the chimney. If Lady Alice knew her guests to have been concerned in the insurrection, she was undoubtedly guilty of what in strictness is a capital crime; for the law of principal and accessory, as respects high treason, then was, and is to this day, in a state disgraceful to English jurisprudence. In cases of felony a distinction, founded on justice and reason, is made between the principal and the accessory after the fact. He who conceals from justice one whom he knows to be a murderer, though liable to punishment, is not liable to the punishment of murder; but he who shelters one whom he knows to be a traitor is, according to all our jurists, guilty of high treason.

"Odious as the law was, it was strained for the purpose of destroying Alice Lisle. She could not, according to the doctrine laid down by the highest authority, be convicted till after the conviction of the rebels whom she had harboured. She was, however, sent to the bar before either Hickes or Nelthorpe had been tried. It was no easy matter in such a case.



"ALICE LISLE."—AFTER E. M. WARD.

The witnesses perjurated. The jury, consisting of the principal gentlemen of Hampshire, shrank from the thought of sending a fellow-creature to the stake for conduct which seemed deserving rather of praise than of blame. Jeffreys was beside himself with fury. This was the first case of treason on the circuit; and there seemed to be a strong probability that his prey would escape him. He stormed, cursed, and swore in language which no well-bred man would have used at a race or a cockfight. He summed up in the same style, and declaimed during an hour against Whigs and Dissenters, and reminded the jury that the prisoner's husband had borne a part in the death of Charles I., a fact which was not proved by any testimony, and which, if it had been proved, would have been utterly irrelevant to the issue. The jury retired, and remained long in consultation. The Judge grew impatient. He could not conceive, he said, how, in so plain a case, they should even have left the box. He sent a messenger to tell them that, if they did not instantly return, he would adjourn the Court and lock them up all night. Thus put to the torture, they came, but came to say that they doubted whether the charge had been made out. Jeffreys expostulated with them vehemently, and, after another consultation, they gave a reluctant verdict of 'Guilty.'

"On the following morning sentence was pronounced. Jeffreys gave directions that Alice Lisle should be burned alive that very afternoon. This excess of barbarity moved the pity and indignation even of the class which was most devoted to the Crown. The clergy of Winchester Cathedral remonstrated with the Chief Justice, who, brutal as he was, was not mad enough to risk a quarrel on such a subject with a body so much respected by the Tory party. He consented to put off the execution five days. During that time the friends of the prisoner besought James to show her mercy. Ladies of high rank interceded for her. Feversham, whose recent victory had increased his influence at Court, and who, it is said, had been bribed to take the compassionate side, spoke in her favour. Clarendon, the King's brother-in-law, pleaded her cause. But all was vain. The utmost that could be obtained was that her sentence should be commuted from burning to beheading. She was put to death on a scaffold in the marketplace of Winchester, and underwent her fate with serene courage."

The artist in this fresco has dealt with great ability with a subject of no ordinary difficulty. The task of giving heroic interest to a person represented only in a passive capacity, and at a disadvantage with her adversaries, was itself uphill work; and then the requirement of introducing three actions, going on concurrently in three different places, in one canvas, was even still more arduous. But Mr. Ward has ably triumphed over all these obstructions, and has produced a work of singular spirit and dramatic interest. One of the soldiers seems to be addressing Lady Alice in terms of triumph and menace, which fully awaken her to the danger of her position, which, mingled with regret for the fate of those she vainly endeavoured to succour, make up a position of extreme consternation and bewilderment. The introduction of the kneeling figure adds greatly to the pathetic interest of the situation.